

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 JULY 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Cease-Fire Agreement--Following U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's 24 July announcement of a cease-fire, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the joint command of the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution decided to agree to a cease-fire as of 1700 GMT--3 and 1/2 hours after the cease-fire announced by Habib was to have taken effect. The radio explained later that the joint command's agreement to cease fire was in response to UN appeals and had nothing to do with Habib's efforts. It cited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as stating that Israel and the United States cannot unilaterally declare and implement a cease-fire without the approval of the Palestinian side; therefore, the Palestinian side did not cease fire until several hours after Habib's announcement. According to AFP, 'Arafat told UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that the PLO agreed "in principle" to stop its shelling from Lebanon. This agreement was later transmitted to UNIFIL Commander William Callaghan, AFP said. An earlier Voice of Palestine report said the PLO would abide by the cease-fire provided the other side abides by it as well.

Jerusalem Radio reported that the cease-fire involves a cessation of all hostile activities emanating from Israel and Lebanon, including the area controlled by "free Lebanon" commander Maj Sa'd Haddad. It mentioned that this is the first time that the parties have agreed to describe southern Lebanon as the "Haddad area." According to IDF Radio, Israeli flights over Lebanon for photographic and intelligence purposes will continue, and if terrorist activity is detected Israel will consider itself exempt from its obligations and will respond accordingly. A Jerusalem radio correspondent reported in this regard that there is an unwritten understanding between Israel and the United States that if terrorist activity against Israeli civilians continues, Israel will be released from its agreement to stop firing.

Cease-Fire violations--Jerusalem radio claimed that on 24 July the Palestinians violated the cease-fire three times by firing into the border strip, and it said that the IDF and Major Haddad's forces did not return fire. In a 25 July statement broadcast by the Voice of Palestine's English service, a Palestinian military spokesman explained that one of the 24 July incidents had involved a "misunderstanding." He affirmed that the PLO and joint forces respect all international agreements. The radio also claimed that the cease-fire was broken by Israeli shelling shortly after it went into effect.

On 25 July, according to a Jerusalem radio report, 90 Katyusha rockets and 40 artillery shells were fired at the Christian enclave during the morning. The radio reported that neither the IDF nor the Christian militia returned fire and said the Galilee panhandle and western Galilee remained calm. The Voice of Palestine acknowledged that some shelling across the border strip had occurred but maintained that the cease-fire was holding. Referring to the Palestinian shelling in remarks broadcast by the Voice of Hope radio, Haddad said his forces would not keep quiet the next time, asserting that they have a legitimate right to defend themselves. AFP, citing residents of An-Nabatiyah, reported that shells fired from Mar 'Uyun on 25 July landed at Al-Armaq, 8 km east of An-Nabatiyah, while Beirut radio claimed that Israeli aircraft flying over the coastal area in the south drew ground fire the same day.

Voice of Palestine said "calm and caution" prevailed in southern Lebanon and in the border areas on 26 July, although it reported that Israeli planes overflew the south and Beirut, drawing ground fire. Voice of Lebanon radio, however, claimed that an Israeli gunboat shelled the area surrounding the Az-Zahrani oil refinery and that Israeli vehicles and tanks crossed the border in the western sector of southern Lebanon and took up positions near the Al-Bayyadah-Al-Jibbayl-Shama' triangle.

Jerusalem radio reported that the cease-fire was violated again on 27 July, claiming that a Katyusha volley and light arms fire were directed at the Christian enclave west of Misgav 'Am.

'Arafat Press Conference--In a 25 July press conference broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat said the Palestinians' conditions for a cease-fire were that Israel stop all of its land, sea and air operations against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, that Haddad's force not be used as an umbrella for Israeli attacks, and that Israeli forces covered by the Haddad umbrella stop attacking the UNIFIL or the villages within its area of operations. 'Arafat asserted that he will consider Israel overflights of Palestinian positions a "hostile action" and will deal with them accordingly. In a separate report on the press conference, the radio cited 'Arafat as saying that the Palestinians would cease fire across the Lebanese border but will "absolutely not" cease fire inside Israel.

Also reporting on the press conference, Beirut radio noted that 'Arafat said he hopes that the United States will recognize the PLO as a fact of life and as a factor in the Middle East equation. Radio Monte Carlo reported that in response to a question as to whether the PLO accepts the Israeli view that the reinforcement of the Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon constitutes a violation of the cease-fire agreement, 'Arafat said he considers the reinforcement of the Israeli troops as a violation of the agreement.

Eytan Interview--In a 24 July interview broadcast by IDF Radio, Israel Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said the cease-fire resulted from the near breakdown of the "terrorists'" operational framework in Lebanon. He predicted, however, that the Palestinians will try to reorganize with the assistance of Syria, the Soviet Union and Libya, and that this may portend the end of the cease-fire. Eytan asserted that Israel has not said the last word about its military operations and still has many options "that are more or less drastic" to use against the Palestinians. Claiming that Israel received no guarantees from U.S. envoy Philip Habib that "terrorist" activity will not resume, he said Israel has thus not changed its policy. He admitted, however, that if the current situation leads to a complete end of terror, then Israel may have to consider a change in policy.

Questioned about the Syrian role in reaching a cease-fire agreement, Eytan said that, officially, the Syrians took no part in the firing incidents and consequently are not a party to the matter, explaining that they were involved in Habib's negotiations only insofar as the missile crisis was concerned. Eytan asserted that the Syrians should be held responsible for every "terrorist" activity in view of their collusion with the Palestinians in perpetrating such acts. He acknowledged that some of the Palestinian bases are under the umbrella of the Syrian SAM missiles, but observed that this will not offer them any immunity.

Shamir, Peres on Cease-Fire--In an interview broadcast by IDF Radio, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said there is no agreement, either direct or indirect, with the "terrorists" and that Habib did not conduct negotiations with them. Asked whether the cease-fire agreement was with the Government of Lebanon or only with the United States, Shamir described it as an agreement obtained by the U.S. President's envoy. The radio cited 'Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres as asserting, however, that the United States made an agreement with the PLO through the Saudis and that there is no point in trying to conceal this fact.

PFLP-GC Rejection of Cease-Fire--According to the Voice of Palestine, a source in the Palestinian revolution has expressed surprise at the statement issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) in which it rejected the cease-fire and described it as a "suspect decision."

The source observed that the front's representatives in the PLO Executive Committee, in the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Command and in the Supreme Military Council participated in the formulation and adoption of the decision. According to AFP, the PFLP-GC issued a second statement, on 27 July, accusing 'Arafat of having presented the Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces with a fait accompli in the acceptance of the cease-fire after having "unilaterally" committed himself and Saudi Arabia to it. IDF Radio reported that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed hope on 26 July that the cease-fire will hold but mentioned that the PFLP-GC has already announced that the agreement does not apply to it. According to the radio, Begin said that if the cease-fire violations by the PFLP-GC or any other organization continue, the agreement will cease to exist and Israel will adopt measures to restore peace and security.

Beirut Situation--The Voice of Lebanon reported tension in the capital on 26 July following earlier reports of clashes in the eastern part of the city. Beirut radio said there were violent exchanges along the contact lines on 25 July.

Arab Followup Committee Meeting--According to a statement issued at the close of its 25-26 July meetings at B'abda Palace in Beirut, the Arab followup committee, consisting of the Saudi, Kuwaiti and Syrian foreign ministers and the Arab League secretary general, discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the letter to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis from Phalangist leader Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil concerning the termination of all dealings with Israel. According to the statement, broadcast by Beirut radio, the committee decided to continue its discussion on 3 September, at which time a dialogue will begin under the supervision of the committee and in the presence of various parties to achieve a political accord. The radio said Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told reporters on 26 July that Lebanon has decided to ask the Arab League General Secretariat to convene an Arab summit as soon as possible.

Arab Defense Council Resolutions--Voice of Palestine cited political observers as describing the Arab Defense Council resolutions as "frail" and not on a par with the Israeli-U.S. threats against the Arab nation. The radio said the resolutions fell far short of expectations.

'Arafat Meets Soviet Ambassador--The Voice of Palestine reported that on 24 July Yasir 'Arafat met with Soviet ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov to exchange views on recent developments. According to the radio, the Soviet ambassador gave 'Arafat a letter from the Soviet leadership on the current situation in the area.

Soviet Military Support--According to KUNA, a Palestinian official said on 24 July that the "big powers" refuse to provide the PLO with sophisticated weapons to match the military arsenal that the United States makes available to Israel. Refusing to identify the "big powers," the official complained that PLO requests are never rejected or accepted outright and that responses are always postponed. KUNA also cited the Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA' as reporting that the USSR has so far not responded to PLO requests for SAM-6 and Frog missiles, believing that supplying such sophisticated weapons to it would be tantamount to a declaration of war against Israel at a time when Arab and international conditions are not appropriate. Cairo radio reported that Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan has criticized the Soviet position on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians and called on the Soviet leaders to provide everything possible to the Palestinian resistance so that it may confront its enemies more effectively. He explained that greater clarity and direct Soviet support to the Palestinian resistance is required if the Soviet Union wants to maintain its friendship with the Palestinian people and the PLO, the radio said.

Iran

Election Results--Tehran radio reported on 26 July that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i won 12 million votes in the 24 July presidential election, while his nearest rival garnered 553,000 votes. It also said on 26 July that voting in the Majlis byelection was indecisive in 11 constituencies and that there will be a second ballot. The radio described voter turnout as "unprecedented."

Denial of Plane Crash Report--Tehran radio reported that on 26 July the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a denial of an AP report claiming that an Argentine plane that crashed recently in the Soviet Union was carrying arms from Tel Aviv to Tehran. The ministry linked this "shameless lie" to Soviet reports that the plane had gone down without a trace.

Executions, Arrests--Tehran radio reported that two "Zionist elements" were executed in Kashmar on 26 July for links with Israeli intelligence. According to Shiraz radio, 60 leftists were arrested over the weekend in Borazjan while 24 "suspicious persons" were arrested in Gach Saran and Yasuj. Tehran radio cited the interior minister as saying that 50 people were arrested in Tehran on 24 July and that 70 others were arrested the day before. The radio also said seven people connected with the recent attempt to assassinate a Majlis candidate in Eqlid were arrested.

Attacks, Explosions--Shiraz radio reported that a bomb exploded in the Islamic Republican Party headquarters building in Gach Saran on 24 July, while Tehran radio said two bombs exploded in the capital the same day. Tehran radio also reported that armed assailants attacked a Tehran committee building and the Gilan Governorate supervisor on 25 July and the Rezvanshahr district officer the next day.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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YASIR 'ARAFAT 26 JUL ADDRESS TO JOINT FORCES

NC261600 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jul 81

[26 July message by Yasir 'Arafat--identified by the announcer by nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar--to "the joint forces heroes who scored the victory of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war"; place not given--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. To those against whom war is made, permission is given [to fight], because they are wronged; and verily, God is most powerful for their aid; [they are] those who have been expelled from their homes in defiance of right, [for no cause] except that they say, "Our Lord is God." [Koranic verse]

My brothers, friends and comrades of the path, the heroes of the joint forces, men, strugglers and heroes in all the positions: We have crossed together, on the revolution's ship, a difficult strait in this burning furnace on which the enemies had wagered a great deal, thinking that it was going to be the revolution, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and also against the Arab nation.

Brothers, we have crossed on the ship of this blessed revolution to a new sea after the clouds of plotting have become dense in its sky and the storms and gales played havoc around it. The resolve of men, the patience of the believers and the boldness of the strugglers who are loyal to the message and the noble aim imposed the will of the revolution and dissipated the heavy clouds of plotting and hoisted the enemies with their own explosion.

Brothers, friends and comrades of my path, the heroes of the joint forces, you have waged the sixth war in this blessed month. In this war you have given the most magnificent examples of heroism and martyrdom. You have started from the huge heritage of big and great triumphs, the most recent of which was the magnificent epic of Ash-Shaqif and the war of attrition that followed it and that continued for over 10 months. The most important part has been your great victory in the fifth war--the victory by which you have been able to destroy the Zionist-American-As-Sadat equation. This triad had believed that the October war of 1973 would be the last of the wars in our Arab area. By your victories you have entrenched the recognition by the entire world of your people, your revolution and your cause on a strong and firm basis. You have proven that the war will come from Palestine and that peace will begin in Palestine despite all the illusions brought by the allegations of a false and humiliating American peace which the imperialists, the Zionists and their agents tried to perpetuate as a fait accompli to which the entire nation would yield. Your historic stand in March 1978, in your glorious fifth war and then in the Ash-Shaqif epic, the war of attrition and the battles of steadfastness inside our occupied territories, are the strongest reality which stood in the face of illusions and illuminated to our people and nation the glowing torch of hope to continue the struggle with our will, faith, power, people and masses, despite our modest capabilities, and which, in the sea of iniquities dominating this Arab [word indistinct] era, confronted and even triumphed. The plotters thought that by controlling As-Sadat's regime and with the downfall of the Egyptian bastion they controlled this area. My brothers, heroes of the joint forces, you have the right to be proud that you, with your limited military and human and material capabilities, have opened the dossier of the Palestinian-Israeli war which, God willing, will be a blessed and glorious beginning for our nation to regain its rights, honor, dignity, pride and appropriate position.

Yes, my brothers, my beloved and comrades of my path, you have waged the sixth war, the Ramadan Palestinian-Israeli war, with high efficiency and profound revolutionary vigilance, in the sense that you have triumphed in it. The whole world stood looking with admiration at this small group which is fighting tyranny, sin and aggression.

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, how many times has a small group defeated a big group by God's will? This believing and struggling group has been able to humiliate this Zionist-U.S. arrogance, which would not have reached such an extent of bloodiness, terrorism, bestiality and recklessness had the huge U.S. arsenal not been put in the hands of this foolish adventurous military clique which did not hesitate to direct this machine--the machine of murder and destruction--against our innocent children, women and aged people of our poor and peaceable citizens in their homes, villages and camps, and thus constitute the height of organized international official terrorism in this modern age.

My brothers, is there a more monstrous and dangerous terrorism than the Zionist Knesset's notorious decision to annihilate the Palestinian people and the PLO with all its cadres, representatives and machinery? I put this question to the whole world. Is there a more monstrous and dangerous terrorism than Begin's promulgation of racist laws to justify the most extensive policy of land expropriation and the most ferocious policy of suppression of man in our occupied land? I address this question to the conscience of the whole world. This suppression has reached the extent of direct assassination, deportation, detention, intimidation, starvation and terrorism through blockade. Even the students in schools, institutes and universities have been persecuted by arbitrary measures that went beyond every previous racist, fascist imagination. I put this before the conscience of the whole world and before all the honest and free people in the world.

Is there a more monstrous and more serious terrorism than the sending of U.S. warplanes to drop their destructive loads over the residential areas in Beirut, Tyre, Sidon, An-Nabatiyan, Hasbaya and many other Lebanese villages and towns and to pour the fire of hell on the camps of our Palestinian people? We can no longer describe the destruction that has been inflicted on these camps by these same U.S. planes. Is all this killing and destruction really a preemptive war, as terrorist Begin and his terrorist gang claim? Or is it an organized racist, Zionist terrorist war which constitutes a black stigma on the brow of humanity and the entire civilized world--the war which was set into motion by his U.S. masters with the words uttered by Brzezinski in 1978--you recall 1978 when he made his notorious remark saying: Goodbye PLO--or with the words uttered recently by Richard Allen when he said that the racist, fascist Israeli Army has the right of hot pursuit against the Palestinian people. Naturally, all of you remember this.

In the face of this war, with all its organized and studied crimes, we have the right to ask, naturally, and call on the world to ask with us: What preemptive war is this?--This war with its advocates, planners and executors and the killing of hundreds of civilians in 1 day under the pretext of protecting their security and the security of their settlements. It is my right to ask: What justification do the supporters of the Zionist military establishment have? What justification do they have for keeping quiet about these crimes and supporting those who commit them? Not only this, they also provided propaganda, political and diplomatic cover for this military clique and continued to justify these crimes and to provide every means of support for the criminals who committed these crimes. We must also remember their planning and participation in it in different forms.

I say that the people with consciences--it is my right to say and to appeal to the people with consciences to realize to what extent they have been committed to the policy of aggression and to what extent the gap has widened between the peoples of the civilized world, with their moral and human traditions, and the U.S. administration, the protector of organized official terrorism, and its actual base in this age--the base which protects Begin and Begin's gang.

My brothers, my beloved and colleagues of my path, heroes of the joint forces, makers of glory for your Arab nation, makers of the glory of the sixth war, we have not yet shaken off the dust of the battle. The dust is still as it was. We have not yet said farewell to the smell of gunpowder and the flow of the chaste noble blood. The road ahead of us is long. However, we are making great, basic and important strides toward the great aim for which we are fighting and sacrificing. I have been true to you, to our Palestinian people and to our Arab nation when I said on the first day of our blessed revolution--you remember that I did not invite you to a wedding or promenade--I called you to a long-term popular war for the liberation of Palestine. I call all the Arab nation to this war. Now, my brothers, we are in the middle of this war, which has lasted for the past 17 years. However, we are writing history with illuminated letters and with victory.

I have been true to you when I told you between one battle and another--you remember this--and between one plot and another--you are aware of how many plots there are--that the blow which does not kill us makes us stronger. We have now emerged from a blow which the enemies meant to be decisive and fatal and turned it with our faith, our will, our guns, the will to stand fast and to challenge into a basic and important watershed in our difficult and long march. However, everybody must realize that, while we are waging this violent conflict with all its complications and dimensions and with the chaste blood, that is being shed daily, we do not wage this conflict because we love fighting. Honestly, we are not waging it for love of fighting or to brag of steadfastness, but we are waging it for a purpose. We are all waging this conflict together for the sake of a great, noble and sublime national and pan-Arab aim--the aim of return, self-determination and the establishment of our independent Palestinian state on our Palestinian national soil. We are waging it so that the banners of our triumphant revolution will, God willing, fly over the hills of holy Jerusalem, our beloved capital.

However, in our march toward this aim and through our daily glorious battles which we continue to wage on all fields, we are struggling for the sake of protecting it, strengthening it and developing it so that it will, God willing, constitute in the future our great national and pan-Arab achievement.

There is not the slightest doubt any longer that the great majority and indeed the whole world--the great majority of the world and of the world states and peoples--support us in our sublime and just aim and truly regard it as the only key to the door of peace in this part of the world, without which the door to war and instability will remain open to the farthest extent. I say that it will remain open to the farthest extent so that those far and near may understand it. I am saying this frankly and in no uncertain terms. If the United States and those revolving in its orbit are trying with all their might to falsify this fact, they should know that this fact cannot be falsified. This is the only glowing fact in the Middle East area, because the fabrication of illusions of peace and false stability by jumping over this fact remain illusions and a failure which the United States can expect in this area. I say very confidently and very responsibly--I say very challengingly and with the pride adorning the brows of the valiant fighters and these angry and believing masses that they place this area on a power keg--on a powder keg--and that the area will not be calm--will not be calm--and will entail grave dangers, not only in our area--not in our area--so that those near and far may understand this--but also to world security and peace and will expose the interests of everybody to unexpected danger and threaten the aspirations of the peoples of our area for freedom and liberation and progress.

Brother heroes of the joint forces, oh makers of glory, oh makers of the glory of the sixth war, you are now fulfilling the pledge to the masses of your Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and your Arab nation.

You are standing with complete courage and pride in the face of the Zionist aggression and turning the battlefield into a burning furnace under the enemy's vehicles and landing attempts, which have all failed in the face of your vigilance and intensity of your fire and will, which the enemy could not deny. The enemy, in fact, recognized it. You remember, he did recognize it. He also recognized the ferocity of your confrontation and the losses he suffered. You, as it has been testified even by the enemy, hit his sources of fire in depth, to make his insolent commanders understand that the arm of the joint forces is capable that our arm is also capable although we do not have aircraft, and that it is always ready to reply to the aggressors in defense of our children, women and old people and in defense of our Lebanese-Palestinian people and to deter the aggression and force the enemy's generals to think for a long time before attacking civilians. They must keep this in mind.

You have recorded a glorious page in the Lebanese-Palestinian struggle. The war this time was characterized by the strength, comprehensiveness and effectiveness of the reply in a manner that was almost equal to the ferociousness and comprehensiveness of the Zionist onslaught, despite the difference between the quantitative, technological and material capabilities, as you know. This no longer carries weight or makes us afraid. Why? Because of faith and the will for steadfastness and challenge, because of the ability of man to stand fast and defy and the superiority of this true and believing will. Its superiority over what? Over the steel of arms, regardless of its quantity and higher technology, in the hands of our enemies.

My brothers, beloved ones and comrades on the path of struggle, beloved ones in every position of struggle inside and outside the occupied land, although your combat history constituted a big part of the Arab military effort against the Zionist-U.S. military effort during the series of big battles we have waged throughout the years of the revolution, your accomplishment in this sixth war was truly a qualitative achievement in this struggle between us and this Zionist enemy which has usurped our homeland. This accomplishment was recognized by the enemy before the friend.

My beloved, from my position I shake the hands of every one of you, every male and female fighter, every cub and hero, every man and woman. I shake your hands, of heroes, for your splendid heroism, brave fighting capability, unequalled endurance and your magnificent initiatives in containing and replying to the enemy's strikes. The building of alternative bridges which the enemy imagined--this is true; the enemy thinks that we are like the others--that if he destroys them he will break our military structure. Of course, his hope was frustrated. Why? Because your initiatives and your revolutionary innovations were much higher than his imagination. They entered the military history of our Arab nation and were recorded in letters of gold.

I congratulate you, my brothers, the heroes of the joint forces, in the name of your great Lebanese-Palestinian people. I congratulate you in the name of the steadfast ones of your kinsmen and your patient and persevering people in all our occupied land. I congratulate you in the name of your joint Lebanese-Palestinian command. I congratulate you in the name of all the free men of your Arab nation. I congratulate you in the name of the free and honorable men throughout the world. I say to you: Go forwards in the victorious march. Go forward toward our beloved Palestine. Go forward in defense of Lebanon, its unity, Arabism and great, noble and sacrificing people.

My brothers, beloved ones, and comrades of the path, we are doing the impossible. We are doing the impossible and going forward on the path of victory. In this splendid heroism we recorded an epic of glorious steadfastness by our Lebanese sacrificing and heroic people and their twin brothers, the struggling Palestinian people.

We bow with humility before our righteous martyrs who fell in Beirut, the south and every part of our occupied land. We drop a warm and sincere tear of faithfulness for them praying for them and for their righteous souls in every mosque and church, remembering them in every place. We make to them a pledge of free men to safeguard the sanctity of their blood, which was shed in the most noble field and for the most noble and most sublime aim. We make them a pledge to continue on the great path of heroism and victory, the path of Palestine, the path of Jerusalem.

In the name of the merciful and compassionate God, God who purchased of the believers their persons and their goods; for theirs [in return] is the garden [of paradise]; they fight in his cause, and slay and are slain; a promise binding on him truth, through the law, the gospel, and Koran; and who is more faithful to his covenant than God? Then rejoice in the bargain which ye have concluded: That is the achievement supreme." [Koranic verse] God speaks the truth.

May God grant us all success. Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs. It is a revolution until victory.

Your Brother Abu 'Ammar

'ARAFAT SAYS U.S. DECISION BEHIND ISRAELI ATTACKS

JN250952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 25 Jul

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Jul (INA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has described the recent Zionist aggression against the Palestinian positions in Lebanon as part of an American decision to liquidate the Palestinian cause and to implement the Camp David accords. In a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, 'Arafat said: We know that there is an American decision to strike at the Palestinian revolution so that they can peddle their plot inside our occupied territory through implementation of the Camp David plot and that of self-rule, which we consider new slavery for our Palestinian people.

'Arafat added that what is happening is part of a big plot against the Palestinian people and their future. The plot is even graver than that because it is directed against the whole Arab nation, he said.

VOP REPORTS ON 'ARAFAT'S U.S. TV INTERVIEW

JN261916 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] In a televised interview aired in the United States today, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] reaffirmed that the Palestinian people are the basic factor in the Middle East equation. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I tell U.S. President Reagan that no solution can be reached by sidestepping the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He stressed that he accepted the cease-fire in response to a call made by the UN Security Council president and to the mediation of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and General Callaghan.

The commander in chief said that the [cease-fire] agreement stipulates that Israel stop its aggressive acts of shelling Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in the south and Beirut, as well as stopping Sa'd Haddad's aggressions against villages, towns, camps and the UN forces.

On the PLO's armament by the Soviet Union, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are prepared to accept any aid from the Soviet Union, our friends and our Arab brethren.

Commenting on the interview, a U.S. journalist who had met Abu 'Ammar said: It should be testified that in this interview, Abu 'Ammar was convincing and smooth in reaching U.S. minds and hearts.

YASIR 'ARAFAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 25 JUL

NC252146 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1627 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Press conference given by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--introduced by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar--on 25 July, in English and Arabic with simultaneous translation, place not given--recorded; in English except as noted]

[Excerpts] We are very glad that we have this opportunity and thank you for your coming to participate with us, especially in this very important discussion after the cease-fire and after we had been able to defeat this conspiracy and to defeat the aggressor and the invader who was trying, according to a barbarian resolution, a barbarian decision, taken from the Israeli military junta and through a green light from the American administration, to annihilate the Palestine revolution, the PLO and the joint forces.

You see, it was obvious and clear through these 15 days. It was very hard, clashes and confrontations in this sixth war--the Palestinian-Israeli war. We can say here and announce that it is another proof that nobody, no more, can cancel the Palestinian figure. We are here, the most important number in the Middle East equation. No peace, no solution, no stability and no security by overjumping the Palestinian rights, including their rights to establish their independent state and to return back to their homeland and to establish their independent state, and our capital will be Jerusalem.

Thank you for your coming. I am ready for any questions from your side.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not think so, but most likely it is a very important turning point. Definitely now, the American administration in a spite they have pushed this Israeli tool and they were imagining that through this huge military power to their tools in Israel they can annihilate the PLO, annihilate the Palestinian people. Now it is obvious and clear after 15 days, the joint forces--Lebanese and Palestinian forces, national Lebanese forces and the Palestinian forces--were struggling, were acting and were facing alone this huge Israeli-American forces. I am insisting to say American forces, because it is the American Phantoms that were bombing Beirut, the civilians in Beirut, bombing the civilians in Tyre, Sidon, An-Nabatiyan, Hasbayya and in all the south. It is the American navy elements, who, true, were raising the Zionist flag, but were American naval forces, American arms and equipment, artillery, and American bombs. Even the forbidden bombs, the forbidden weapons like fragmentation shells, gas and napalm bombs.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have our conditions for ceasing fire. He mentioned these conditions to Dr Waldheim through General Callaghan.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] My conditions? Our conditions?

- [Begin Arabic] 1. That Israel should stop all its military land, naval and air operations against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.
2. That Sa'd Haddad should not be used as an umbrella for the Israeli attacks, because we do not recognize that there is a separate Sa'd Haddad force, but that there is an Israeli force covered by the so-called umbrella of Sa'd Haddad.
3. That these Israeli forces covered by the Sa'd Haddad umbrella should stop attacking the villages within the UNIFIL area of operations, including, of course, stopping the attacks against the UNIFIL. [end Arabic]

[Question] Mr Chairman, will you soon travel to the Soviet Union, and what is the purpose of the trip?

[Answer] [Begin Arabic] I have no plan to visit the Soviet Union, particularly since about 3 weeks ago a delegation of ours was in the Soviet Union.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Has he been convinced with the end of the 15-day war that the Palestinian people and the PLO exist? [end Arabic] In spite he has already used his American arms arsenal in Israel and using his tools through the Israeli military junta to liquidate us. So you have to ask him. We are the fact and we are the reality, we are the odd number in the Middle East equation. No solution for this equation [can be achieved] by overjumping or neglecting this number. I do not know if you have studied mathematics or not. There is in mathematics what is called the differential equation. So in the Middle East, the differential equation there is an odd number. Without this odd number, you can't solve this equation. We are the odd number of this equation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Begin Arabic] I will consider the flights over our forces as an attempt to photograph our forces' positions. I will consider this a hostile action. Consequently, I will deal with it. Maybe I will not deal with it directly. I have a long breath and I am very patient, but I believe in dealing two blows for one. [end Arabic]

JOINT COMMAND ISSUES CEASE-FIRE STATEMENT 24 JUL

NC250859 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Calm prevails in the area of south Lebanon following the reaching of a cease-fire decision. The joint Palestinian-Lebanese command has announced that it agrees to the cease-fire decision in response to the UN appeals, giving no attention to what has been described as Philip Habib's efforts in this respect.

At 1700 yesterday, the joint command told its fighters to adhere to the cease-fire decision. At this historical moment the command saluted the joint forces fighters and congratulated them on their splendid victory in confronting the Zionist-imperialist-American aggression. It also praised the joint forces fighters' solidarity and courage, which have been recognized by the whole world. It also pledged to continue the joint struggle until the banner of the revolution is raised in victory over holy Jerusalem.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] had earlier stated that Israel and America cannot alone declare and implement a cease-fire without the approval of the Palestinian side. Abu 'Ammar extended the military operations in the south for 3 hours after the cease-fire was declared in Tel Aviv following a meeting between U.S. envoy Philip Habib and Menahem Begin.

UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan contacted Brother Abu 'Ammar at 1300 yesterday and informed him of Israel's approval of an immediate cease-fire. Abu 'Ammar replied: The Israeli and the American sides cannot set a time for cease-fire except after referring to us. Therefore, I wish it to be known that we will not cease-fire before 1700.

The joint command of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement later held a meeting under Brother Abu 'Ammar. After the meeting, the joint command issued a statement emphasizing that the Israeli enemy has not succeeded in achieving the objectives for which he had launched the war. The statement said that the Israeli commando operations failed because they resulted in grave losses in lives among the Israelis. The joint command said that the objective which Israel sought to achieve--the objective of paralyzing the joint forces--has not been achieved.

The joint command rejected the Israeli conditions for maintaining a peaceful character in south Lebanon which aims at undermining the presence of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in the south. The command warned all the official sides against agreeing to these conditions.

The statement stressed the need for the UNIFIL to play the role assigned to them in the south and represented by the implementation of Security Council resolutions with regard to complete Israeli withdrawal and the restoration of the occupied border strip [to Lebanon] and the establishment of the Lebanese state's authority in this area.

PLO OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO PFLP-GC ON CEASE-FIRE

NC261337 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] A responsible information source in the Palestinian revolution has stated the following:

In reply to the official statement issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], announcing the front's rejection of the cease-fire decision and describing it as a suspect decision, we would like to make it clear that the PFLP-GC's representatives in the PLO Executive Committee, in the Palestinian-Lebanese joint command and in the supreme military council have participated in the adoption and formulation of this decision.

We are surprised by the issuance of such a statement, which, if anything, proves a lack of responsibility and a failure to respect the spirit of commitment which we agreed should govern all our actions within our joint Palestinian-Lebanese arena. The statement also demonstrates the extent of toying with the sons of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in the market of cheap and mercenary one-upmanships.

The Palestinian-Lebanese joint command knows how it makes decisions and how it implements them and how to put an end to every tampering with or attack on it by any side whatsoever. Our strugglers in the joint forces wonder where the author of this suspect statement was during the fighting. Everyone is aware through the newspapers and the news that he was outside the battlefield during this war.

VOP INTERVIEWS ABU MUSA ON CEASE-FIRE, STRUGGLE

JN241952 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Interview of Colonel Abu Musa, assistant chief of the central operations room of the joint forces, on 24 July 1981--place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Brother Abu Musa, start by explaining the difference between ceasing fire and ceasing the shelling, particularly since we are engaged in an ongoing struggle against the Zionist enemy.

[Answer] Actually, there is a big difference between ceasing fire and ceasing the exchange of shelling between the joint forces and the Israeli forces. The ceasing of the shelling means a certain thing. Such a decision is usually made in light of certain circumstances and to serve the tactical and strategic action of the Palestinian revolution.

As for ceasing fire, I say that when the Palestinian revolution erupted in 1965, it defined its strategic objective, namely, the emancipation of the Palestinian land and the return of the Palestinian people to their own homeland. In order to bring about this objective, the Palestinian revolution adopted armed struggle as a method. Armed struggle means continuing the struggle against the occupying Zionist enemy. Therefore, there can never be any conformity or harmony between ceasing fire and ceasing the exchange of rocket or artillery shelling between the joint forces and Israel.

Hence, we would like to clarify things here and say that the ceasing of shelling does not mean ending armed struggle. On the contrary, this struggle will continue against the occupying Zionist enemy. Moreover, the decision to cease shelling was made in order to protect civilians in the innocent, nonbelligerent villages in southern Lebanon and to prevent more victims among them, because the Zionist enemy is in possession of a large air force power and because of the artillery shelling which is aimed against villages, civilians and roads.

Because of all this, we hereby adhere to the appeals addressed to the Palestinian revolution by the UN Security Council and by Kurt Waldheim to cease the shelling--the shelling only. Armed struggle will continue inside our occupied land and wherever the Zionist enemy is present.

[Announcer] Brother Colonel Abu Musa, we understand from this that the ceasing of shelling may be connected with how the shelling started and why we were obliged to shell. The enemy started to shell the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians and we were forced to retaliate. So, if the enemy stops such aggressive acts, there will be no harm if we adhere to the international will to cease the shelling. Of course, this will have no impact on the continuation of our revolution in all spheres, particularly the armed struggle inside the occupied land, until we achieve our national rights.

[Question] At the end of this interview, would you, Brother Colonel Abu Musa, like to say anything to our folks inside the occupied land who have been closely following the heroism of the joint forces' fighters, and would you like to say anything to your brothers and comrades in the joint forces who composed the heroic epic of the Palestinian Ramadan war, the sixth war?

[Answer] I send my greetings, respect and feelings of pride to our masses inside the occupied land. I assure them of the fact that the struggle is still long and bitter against this imperialist and Zionist entity, which is backed by the United States. I tell them that the ceasing of shelling does not mean anything more than ceasing the shelling duals and preventing more shelling of the civilians in southern Lebanon and of the Palestinian people's camps in the south. The struggle against this entity will continue. Our objective of emancipating Palestine and establishing our independent Palestinian state still exists. We will not stop the struggle. We also realize that this treacherous and arrogant Israeli enemy and its conceited and barbaric military leadership will continue to plot against us. The ceasing of shelling does not mean stability. On the contrary, the enemy will lie in wait for us in light of the designs of the Zionist-imperialist enemy and those collaborating with it in the Arab arena. The enemy will be preparing for another attack, yet we will remain alert and ready to repulse all attacks.

We praise the steadfastness of our folks and people inside the occupied land. We will continue the march together until we achieve the imminent victory, God willing.

As for my brother fighters who stood boldly in the face of this barbaric Israeli onslaught, I say that the steadfastness of our fighters of the joint forces is more proof of the inevitable and imminent victory. I remind my brother fighters of the joint forces of the fact that this treacherous enemy, who claims to have accepted a cease-fire, may be preparing for another attack. So, we must remain alert and careful in order to foil any treacherous attempt, to teach this enemy a new lesson and to prevent him from achieving any objective. We are capable of doing this. It is revolution until victory.

[Announcer] Many thanks to Brother Colonel Abu Musa, assistant chief of the central operations room of the joint forces.

VOP STATEMENT TO FIGHTERS ON 24 JUL CEASE-FIRE

JN241606 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Brother fighters in the joint forces in all positions: What has been announced today cannot be exactly called a cease-fire. There is a difference between a cease-fire and the cessation of shelling. Our revolution will not cease firing at the enemy until we realize the full national rights of our people. It will continue its struggle on all arenas and with all the means available to it in order to realize these objectives.

Brother joint forces fighters: In the battles you waged with the enemy, you have learned a profound lesson, namely, that our enemy is treacherous. The enemy might renounce all its pledges in a moment. Let us continue our alertness and vigilance. Let us thank God because during the recent battles our alertness and vigilance were the main reason for our victory and for the prevention of the enemy's inflicting the greatest losses among our ranks.

Greetings to you, heroes of the joint forces. We greet our people in the heroic south. Glory to our martyrs. The future, God willing, is ours.

VOP CITES OBSERVERS ON DEFENSE COUNCIL RESULTS

JN241559 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1513 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Political observers described the Arab Defense Council's resolutions as frail, not on a par with the Israeli-U.S. threats against the Arab nation and far short of the expectations of the Arab masses in general and the masses of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in particular to cope with the Zionist war of annihilation aimed against the civilian centers in the cities, villages and towns.

PALESTINIAN COMMAND TO COMPENSATE PRIVATE LOSSES

NC251046 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Palestinian Command composed of PLO Executive Committee Member Brother Abu Mahir al-Yamani and Fatah Central Committee Member Brother Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid Abu al-Hawl yesterday visited the headquarters of the association of popular committees and leagues, where they met with association officials Brothers Bisharah Mirhij, Khalil Barakat, 'Adnan 'Itani and Khalid Hallaq. The discussions centered on the social and security repercussions of the Zionist acts of aggression against the capital and the south in order to distribute urgent aid to those who sustained losses as a result of the Zionist raid on the Al-Fakhani area.

After the meeting, Brothers Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Abu al-Hawl, Ma'an Bashshur, Faruq ad-Dinnawi, Abu Salah and Khalid al-Hallaw, who is chairman of the League of the Sons of At-Tariq al-Jadidah, proceeded to the center for the distribution of urgent aid to those who sustained losses in At-Tariq al-Jadidah in order to acquaint themselves with the progress of work and the difficulties facing the work, particularly with regard to the determination of those who are to benefit from the aid.

After this visit, the delegation immediately went to the Palestinian Command headquarters, where it met with Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The Executive Committee then held an urgent meeting to study the proposals made by the delegation.

Khalid al-Hallaq, chairman of the League of the Sons of At-Tariq al-Jadidah, made the following statement:

Our brothers the head and members of the Palestinian Command have understood all the problems that have been presented to them on the conditions of the evacuees and those who sustained losses. They held an urgent meeting at which they decided to expand the circle of those who are to benefit from the urgent aid, provided that full compensation will be paid upon the completion of the study of the losses.

We have been informed that the revolution command has approved of the following:

1. To pay 2,000 pounds as urgent aid to everyone whose house was destroyed by the Israeli raids on the At-Tariq al-Jadidah area. The major part of this aid has already been paid. Full compensation will be paid later.
2. To pay 2,000 pounds as urgent aid to everyone whose house is uninhabitable or unfit for use, provided that special repair teams will repair the damaged houses.
3. To pay 1,000 pounds to every family who has been housed in rented hotels or other centers as urgent aid to help them face the emergency circumstances.
4. To pay 1,000 pounds to everyone whose house has been damaged in one way or another, provided repair teams will repair the damage.
5. To pay 1,000 pounds to everyone whose special circumstances have prevented him from living in his house according to the committee's assessment.

Khalid Hallaq said: While appreciating these decisions which express understanding by our brothers in the resistance command, we do not absolve the state of its duties and responsibilities toward those who have been afflicted in At-Tariq al-Jadidah. The state has done nothing for these people so far, including its failure to repair the electricity lines and water pipelines. We wonder if the aim of the state's failure to do so is to complicate the social and psychological condition to achieve the objectives of the Israeli raids on the capital.

MATERIALS ON ARAB FOLLOWUP MEETING IN LEBANON

25 Jul Comments

NC252102 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpt] At 2130 tonight the Arab followup committee resumed its meetings under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis in an atmosphere indicating positive results that will bring with them measures in the security and political spheres. This is at least what has appeared so far, from a synopsis of the statements issued by the committee.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has affirmed that the atmosphere is good and that work is going on to define sound bases so that the rescue operation will take its proper course. After pointing out that the operation is not as easy as some had imagined, the prime minister said that committee is seeking practical steps to be implemented on the ground.

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'd al-Faysal said: The atmosphere of the committee is always good. What is important is that the atmosphere should be good outside the committee. He added: Today's round of talks will conclude the previous rounds. We hope that we will succeed in adopting a number of [words indistinct].

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the atmosphere at the first session was positive. Soon after his return to the Presidential Palace around 2000, Khaddam met with President Ilyas Sarkis in the presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces commander. Informed sources said that the meeting was extremely important.

At the house of the Saudi ambassador, 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim al-Bu'Ayjan said: We are hoping for many good results in order to give impetus to the start of the process for a solution. We are embarking on important steps.

25 Jul Al-Wazzan Comments

NC252250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The second meeting of the Arab followup committee ended at 2320 tonight. After the meeting Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY's correspondent:

[Begin recording] As you know, the second meeting of the Arab followup committee has ended. Where do we stand with respect to the actions and the steps taken tonight? A short while ago you asked me and I said that the atmosphere was good and encouraging. We are still at the outset of our work. All that I can say now is that we have taken some positive strides toward the visualization which we have presented concerning some basic points that have been agreed upon.

The followup committee will resume its work at 0900 tomorrow. We hope that the meeting will bring nothing but good for Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, can it be said that tomorrow's meeting will be the final session of the followup committee?

[Answer] If the current positive atmosphere continues, I believe that we can conclude the remaining work at this stage.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, can it be said in a clearer way to the people and the citizens who are listening to and watching us that you have discussed the details in depth?

[Answer] I said that we have started discussing some points contained in our visualization. Naturally, we went into details related to these points. Before the discussions are concluded and final results are achieved, we cannot make any statement concerning these points. Let us wait until tomorrow. We are trying with all our strength and with all the good will which continues to be manifested to arrive at the desired objective of these meetings.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the last question, when you entered into the details, were there clouds shadowing some of the discussions?

[Answer] We are here to clear the clouds. We hope that our work will continue to clear these clouds. [end recording]

26 Jul Committee Statement

NC261320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The Arab followup committee resumed its meetings in B'abda Palace today under President Ilyas Sarkis. It considered the statement on ending any dealings with Israel as a positive step toward solving the Lebanese crisis. The committee has postponed its meetings until 3 and 4 September to enable the various parties to hold intensive contacts during August, under the patronage of President Sarkis and the Arab followup committee, to pave the way for a national dialogue to achieve a political accord and the security steps to establish wider security relaxation. This work will continue from now and until the forthcoming meeting of the followup committee.

The Arab followup committee allocated a major part of its meeting today to discuss the issue to southern Lebanon. It heard a report by Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad on his views. Following the meeting, the committee met with leader of the 'Alayh deputies bloc, Amir Majid Arsalan.

The Arab followup committee issued a statement at 1300 today. It was announced to journalists by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The following is the text of the statement:

On 25 and 26 July 1981, the Arab followup committee met in the Republican Palace in B'abda under President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis. The members included Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan attended the meeting.

The Arab followup committee was informed of the contents of the letter submitted to His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis from Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and recorded the commitment outlined in the letter, a commitment not to enter into any form of dealing with Israel. The committee then began discussing the Lebanese views to resolve the crisis. It decided to complete the discussions of the Lebanese views at a future meeting that will be held in Lebanon on 3 and 4 September 1981. On this date a dialogue will begin under the supervision of the committee and in the presence of various parties to achieve a political accord. The Arab followup committee will prepare the suitable atmosphere at the level of the Arab representative members of the committee.

B'abda, 26 July 1981

Khaddam Comments to Press

NC261332 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1157 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpt] We have just received the following: Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has left the B'abda Palace. The following dialogue took place between him and journalists:

[Question] Your Excellency, after reading the statement we found a kind of [words indistinct] the statement did not mention any specific political or security measures to reassure the citizens.

[Answer] The statement reflected the discussions that took place and the measures (?approved), particularly those regarding the national dialogue, which is supposed to begin at the beginning of next month in light of the practical steps that will reflect the breaking off of relations with Israel.

[Question] Who will patronize the process of achieving accord?

[Answer] The committee.

[Question] Your Excellency, have you discussed the southern Lebanon issue? If so, what did you decide?

[Answer] We have discussed various aspects of the southern Lebanon issue.

[Question] Your Excellency, [words indistinct] the statement submitted by Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil to the committee?

[Answer] The committee considered this statement to be a positive step, but it must be coupled with actual practice. The actual implementation of this must take place during this month in such a way that it will affirm the breaking off of all kinds of dealings with Israel.

[Question] Have you defined the way of practicing this?

[Answer] No.

[Question] What are the practical measures? The most important is the security tension [words indistinct].

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the problem now is to resolve the problem of national accord and dialogue [words indistinct].

AS-SADAT VIEWS ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

NC262309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2216 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jul (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has affirmed that what Israel has done in Lebanon is an ugly thing. He said that whatever justification Israel may choose for this action, Egypt rejects this method of revenge in form and substance, because it was done in an indiscriminate and nervous manner and without consideration of human losses.

In an interview with the newspaper MAY to be published tomorrow, Monday, President as-Sadat adds: The Palestinian resistance official who ordered the shelling of civilian Israeli settlements with Katyusha rockets is held just as responsible for what happened by me as Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, because the decision to fire the Katyusha rockets was taken without consideration of the Israeli reprisal and at the expense of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The president explained that in this regard the firing of the Katyusha rockets led to the killing of 400 Arabs compared to 4 Israelis and the wounding of 1,000 Arabs compared to 30 Israelis.

President Anwar as-Sadat said that the Katyusha rockets will neither liberate the Arab territory nor solve the Palestinian problem. The Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are the victims of all those who issue irresponsible decisions in the Palestinian resistance, as well as of Hafiz al-Asad, who entered Lebanon about 7 years ago to defend the Palestinians and then killed them in Tall az-Za'tar. They are also the victims of Israel, which entered Lebanon because Hafiz al-Asad gave it the excuse to do so.

Speaking about Egypt's reaction to Israel's raids on the Lebanese and Palestinians, the president said: We shall not enter the field of statements of denunciation which are useless. Our denunciation of what took place in Lebanon took a practical form when we agreed to a request by the Fatah organization to send medical supplies and doctors to Lebanon.

He added: Those who say that Egypt did not take a strong stand on the events in Lebanon are mistaken because Egypt's reaction to these events was similar to its reaction to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor.

President As-Sadat said that [word indistinct] responsibility demands that I take everything into account in order to spare my people of unnecessary losses. After all these victims and losses I ask: Who was the one who ordered the firing of the Katyusha rockets and left the Lebanese and Palestinian women, children and old people to pay the price? Who is responsible for these losses? How long will these irrational actions continue? If you want a battle, you must make all the calculations, as we did in the October war--not leave your people to pay the price.

The president added: This does not prevent us from saying that what Israel did was an ugly thing. Also the person who took the decision to fire the rockets did an ugly thing because he brought destruction and ruin to his people. [sentence indistinct] Syria has received the price in order to lift the siege on Zahlah and it is now negotiating over figures estimated at billions in order to withdraw from all parts of Lebanon.

The president said that he [words indistinct] that Syria, the resistance and Israel are responsible for what happened in Lebanon. [Words indistinct] Egypt already announced is to return to comprehensive peace which ensures a solution to the Palestinian problem.

REPORTAGE ON DEFECTION OF PILOT FROM IRAN

24 Jul Press Conference

NC250703 Cairo MENA in English 2320 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA)--The Iranian airman who landed with his plane at Cairo International Airport today said that he was planning to flee to Egypt for more than a year.

He added that he escaped from the bloody regime of Khomeyni, which is destroying everything in Iran, adding that he and his colleagues in the army want to do anything for their country or flee from the tyrannical regime of Khomeyni.

The Iranian airman said that he chose Egypt to live in for reasons he refused to reveal.

At a press conference 4 hours after his landing in the airport, the airman said that he was on a combat mission within the Iranian airspace. He further added that he proceeded to Bahrain and then to Saudi Arabia where he informed the authorities of his intention to proceed to Egypt and they gave him a permission to pass the Saudi airspace.

In reply to a question on the time he thought to flee from Iran, the airman said that he and a group of Iranian officers had decided a year ago to flee but they failed at that time. He added that many of the Iranian officers want to do anything for their country, which is burning at the present time, and that many of them want to do the same as he did.

He said that he is married and has two children and that he did not tell his wife of his intention to flee.

As regards the conditions in Iran under the Khomeyni regime, the Iranian airman said that they are complicated, adding that Khomeyni has no role or concept to govern with.

Questioned on whether he has a message to address to Khomeyni, the Iranian airman said that he has much to say to Khomeyni but he prefers to defer such messages for another opportunity, as he feels tired.

When asked if he is a supporter of the former regime of the shah he declined to answer, but said that Iran is now living an ordeal.

Grant of Asylum

NC242207 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] An Iranian Armed Forces Boeing 707 arrived at Cairo International Airport at 1700 today flown by pilot Major Daraosh Khirkha. He asked for political asylum in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Upon arrival, he said that he took refuge in the Arab Republic of Egypt because of what he and his colleagues are suffering from under the regime in Iran. Egypt responded to his request and agreed to grant him asylum.

It has been learned that the plane is a military Boeing used to refuel aircraft in flight. It was on a domestic flight in Iran to fuel two F-14's when the pilot left Iranian airspace, flew over Saudi Arabia and then asked permission to fly over Egypt to make a forced landing for fuel. It has also been learned that he was an Iranian Phantom pilot and participated in the coup attempt that was staged by the Iranian Air Force. He was sentenced to imprisonment but later released.

An official Foreign Ministry source, commenting on the asylum request of the Iranian pilot, said that this affirms that Egypt is always opening its arms for all honest strugglers and that Egypt will always remain the natural refuge for free men everywhere.

Return of Plane

NC260857 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0833 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jul (MENA)--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that the Egyptian authorities have allowed the Iranian plane in which Darrosh Khirkha arrived [in Egypt] to return to Tehran with its four-member crew.

Darrosh arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday and asked for political asylum to escape from Khomeyni's rule. Cairo has granted him asylum.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 25 JUL

NC260001 Cairo MENA in English 2340 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Alexandria, 25 Jul (MENA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri held at 10 P.M. a press conference at As-Safa Palace. The conference was attended by correspondents of the foreign and Egyptian newspapers and news agencies.

During his press conference that ran for one hour, President Numayri replied to questions on his call for an Arab summit conference to be held in Khartoum and attended by Egypt. President Numayri said: I have called for an Arab summit in Khartoum when President as-Sadat has visited us during the celebrations marking the national day of the Sudan, and I was serious in that call. The importance of that conference, President Numayri went on to say, came as the Arab countries' differences currently having some leaving aside the main cause we seek, President Numayri said.

The Arab world has its special importance among the world strategy, whether it is an economic, political or social importance, President Numayri said. If the Arab world is of that great importance in time of differences, this means that this magnitude has become less than before for being in a state of differences, and in addition to the isolation of Egypt that increased widening that gap. I am convinced as other Arab countries and also as the majority of the Arab countries that the Arab nation without Egypt could not achieve the fatal objective, President Numayri said. The Arab nation without Egypt cannot achieve its fatal objectives and Egypt too the Sudanese president added.

The importance of holding an urgent summit conference to be attended by Egypt came due to these facts. If we looked to the situation before the Baghdad conference till now, we find that big differences have took place and we have to lay down a plan for our move and to speak with the Arab countries whether they alone or combined in order to reach, namely, prior to the convening of the summit, a minimum agreement on the issues or the work or the agenda of an Arab summit, President Numayri said.

The move should be taken gradually through an indirect way and then through direct visits I'll [make] to some of the Arab countries, the president said. We are currently indirectly moving through sending some representatives to some other countries, to speak with its leaders on the issue, then later we will think over, namely, during the next stage, directly with the Arab countries, either through its organizations or through the direct visits that I will pay.

Replying to a question on the results of his talks with President as-Sadat, President Numayri said we dealt with different fields, the current issues of interest to the Arab region, Africa and the world as a whole. Our talks covered economic, military, cultural and social aspects, President Numayri said, adding that we had held bilateral talks particularly on the issues of integration between Egypt and the Sudan.

Replying to a question on whether there were any Egyptian-Sudanese plans to reveal the role of Al-Qadhdhafi and the Soviet Union in Africa, President Numayri said: As I have stated we attach great importance to the security of the region, we are against any foreign role played in the area and any agent who implements the foreign role in the region. I have said that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, should have respected policies of the Third World and respect as well its freedoms and help these countries build up its states, the Sudanese president said.

The contrary took place and we regret the fact that the Soviet Union is cooperating with countries, like Libya, to demolish the new governments in Africa and the newly formed states or the peoples who are building up their renaissance, President Numayri said. Different samples of that have took place, as the case with Chad, which was invaded by the Libyan forces and attempts for the invasion of Uganda, together with other Libyan, Tanzania, Gambia, Tunisia, the Sudan, Cameroon and Niger, President Numayri said. [sentence as received]

All these attempts were revealed, President Numayri went on to say, adding it is natural to discuss this with my brother President as-Sadat, as Libya on behalf of the Soviet Union, tampers in Africa. The Sudanese president added that it is natural to lay down defensive plans to safeguard our brothers against Libya's practices in the African or other Arab countries, he said. I could not disclose details of our plans, not be otherwise we will help Libya or the Soviet Union to strike us easily.

Answering a question on whether a new war will break out in case Israel would not be committed to the Security Council resolution on ceasefire in Lebanon, President Numayri expressed his conviction that Israel would adhere to the Security Council resolution, especially if the United States resumed its pressure on Israel. President Numayri also said that he did not imagine that a limited war, as those wars that flared up between Egypt and Israel, would take place, as everybody knows that the rejectionist countries only fight with words and have no power or will to wage a genuine war against Israel. The so-called rejectionist countries, the Sudanese president went on to say, merely instigate the peoples without entering a real war.

Replying to questions on the press statements President Numayri made in 1976 in which he said that countries laying between the hammer and the anvil would be the next step in the Soviet infiltration, President Numayri said, the answer needs analysis of different areas and countries lying within the domain of the anvil and hammer.

In conclusion, the Sudanese president deplored the fact that the Soviet Union has exploited the current international situation and provides aid to some countries, 99 percent of which were military the Sudanese president said. The Soviet Union endeavours to polarize these countries or lay out plots for toppling these governments by using few political forces of great political and economic influences as it was the case in some countries depending mainly on the Soviet Union.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 24-26 JUL

Communique No 408

JN241603 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA)--In the past 24 hours Iraqi military units clashed with the Persian enemy in areas near Dezful, Shush and Khafajiyah [Susangerd] as part of their military operations all along the front. A communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Persian enemy suffered 82 killed and various quantities of war materiel destroyed. The text of Communique No 408 issued by the Armed Forces General command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Eight killed and one infantry position, three vehicles, one fieldgun and one observation post destroyed in the Nowsud region.
- B. Three killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
- C. Four killed in the Mehran region.
- D. One of our combat patrols clashed with an enemy force in the Dezful region, killing 17 and destroying 1 fieldgun. Our units also destroyed three excavators in the same region.
- E. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Shush region. It was hit with various weapons and suffered 13 killed and 2 vehicles destroyed. One stockpile of hardware was also destroyed in the same region.
- F. Our forward units hit with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah region and forced them to retreat after sustaining 32 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier and 1 fieldgun destroyed. Four infantry positions were also destroyed in the same region.
- G. Five killed and one infantry position, one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle, three stockpiles of hardware and three observation posts destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 82 killed and 6 infantry positions, 2 armored personnel carriers, 6 vehicles, 3 fieldguns, 3 excavators, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 11 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and two mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 July 1981

Communique No 409

JN251723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jul (INA)--During the past 24 hours the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted additional losses on the Persian enemy, killing 49 and destroying various war materiel.

The text of Communique No 409 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on their activities yesterday evening and today is as follows.

In the name of the God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our valiant armed forces' activities yesterday and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Two vehicles and one observation post destroyed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
- B. Two tanks, one vehicle and one gun destroyed in the Nowsud area.
- C. Three killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
- D. One vehicle destroyed in the Sumar area.
- E. One stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our position Sin Sayf Sa'd.
- F. One gun destroyed in the Mehran area.
- G. Four killed and two vehicles--one laden with hardware--one gun and one excavator destroyed in the Dezful area.
- H. One killed in the Shush area.
- I. One vehicle carrying troops and one excavator destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
- J. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Ahvaz area, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 41 dead. Our units destroyed one vehicle in the same area.
- K. One infantry position, three stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 49 killed and 1 infantry position, 2 tanks, 11 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 excavators, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.

I. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.
- C. The Persian enemy this morning shelled with heavy artillery the Khawr 'Abdallah area from the area of Khosrowabad.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 July 1981

Communique No 410

JN261646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1622 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi forces continued to pound the Iranian enemy forces in the operational sectors, killing 144 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 10 vehicles, 6 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 4 observation posts and 7 stockpiles of hardware. The text of Communique No 410 issued here this afternoon by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on our forces' activities in the past 24 hours is as follows:

Communique No 410 issued by the Armed Forces General Command in the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With courage and high morale, our capable armed forces continued to pound the forces of the ignorant and racist Persian enemy in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units pounded with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, killing 34 and destroying 1 vehicle, 2 fieldguns and 1 excavator.
- B. Two killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- C. Seven killed in the Sumar region.
- D. Two vehicles destroyed in the Mehran region.
- E. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Dezful region and forced it to flee after killing 47. The enemy also lost 12 killed and 4 vehicles and 1 observation post destroyed in the same region.
- F. One killed and one stockpile of hardware and three observation posts destroyed in the Shush region.

- G. Three killed and one tank destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
- H. Our forward units hit enemy infantry and armor concentrations hard with various weapons in front of their positions in the Abadan region, killing 38 and destroying 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 4 fieldguns, 2 infantry positions and 6 stockpiles of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 144 killed and 2 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 10 vehicles, 6 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One tank, four vehicles and one mortar damaged.
- C. This afternoon the Persian enemy shelled Basra with heavy artillery from the outskirts of Abadan. Our losses in the enemy artillery shelling were one wounded civilian.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 July 1981

BAGHDAD CONDEMNS IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY 'PLOTS'

NC221316 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The [words indistinct] of the Tudeh Party believe that, gradually, as the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] becomes corroded and decomposed, they will be able to gain the rule in the not too distant future. During recent months the Tudeh Party's plots to destroy its opponents have actually been carried out--and among the people executed were many Bani-Sadr supporters who were staunch opponents of the Tudeh Party.

In order to be able to preserve the Tudeh Party's support and backing, Khomeyni's regime even allowed the party's General Secretary Nureddin Kianuri to become a presidential candidate, and apparently Kianuri was later dropped from the list of candidates. But that he was able to become a candidate at all needs discussion. Some believe that the elimination of Kianuri's name from the list of presidential candidates, and then the subsequent announcement that he possesses the necessary qualifications for the Majlis by-elections--followed once again by the elimination of Kianuri's and Ehsan Tabari's names from the Majlis candidate list--was a political game with the objective that Khomeyni's regime could feign that the Tudeh Party has no influence on the region or on the executive and judiciary. But when Mr Kianuri officially confesses that the Tudeh Party has a deep bond with the IRP and that there are no (?major) ideological differences between the two parties, then a question comes up. The question is: What relationship is there between the Tudeh Party and the ruling IRP? Are the acts committed by the IRP in the name of Islam, and aimed at destroying Islam, not the same policy as that of the Tudeh Party? Doesn't the Tudeh Party, which considers religion to be the opium of the masses, implement the policy put forward by its theorists, such as Ehsan Tabari, for the uprooting of Islam and religion and haven't these policies been (?proposed) to the IRP for implementation?

The acts and policies in Iran have nothing in common with the holy and progressive tenets of Islam and they are basically contrary to (?the religion of Islam). Millions of Iranian Muslims have turned their faces away from the Islam presented by these veteran killers and murderers and even other people, who are followers of other religions (?but had Islamic tendencies) have now changed their minds about converting to Islam.

For years the Tudeh Party has considered the existence of religious and Islamic fanaticism in Iran as the main element preventing it from infiltrating and progressing among the Iranian people--it saw no obstacle greater and more difficult than Islam. Therefore, the only way to remove this obstacle was to support a regime like Khomeyni's and thus further its objectives. It is for this reason that from the very start of Khomeyni's rule--while strengthening and expanding its political, propaganda and military branches and assuming a (?seemingly proregime) stance--the Tudeh Party was actually plotting how to infiltrate into organizations in Muslim garb and with an Islamic mask.

Around Tehran University, posters of Marx and Lenin can be seen next to posters of Khomeyni and Raja'i. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Cherkha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq (?majority) support Kianuri's (?thoughts) and have left their comrades in arms to join the Hezbollahis. The affiliated Tudeh Party has increased its publications and propaganda during the 2 and 1/2 years. Everywhere--in the streets, schools and at Friday prayers--Tudeh Party booklets and (?posters) are being distributed. The Tudeh Party headquarters, that is, the trench of struggle for gaining power in the clerical regime through peaceful means, has been bought for 18 million tumans, and it is at this center where the propaganda slogans for posters and about 20 publications are prepared. In short, only God knows what the consequences will be of crossing the atheist Tudeh Party's ideologies with the pure Mohammedan tenets.

With the support of [word indistinct], the Tudeh Party has infiltrated everywhere and has reached the point that, if the Iranians do not wake up and start to look for a solution as soon as possible--no sign will remain of Islam and the Koran. The opportunist clerics will offer Islamic Iran on a platter to the (?atheist) Tudeh Party and they too will hang from the Tudeh Party's gallows.

SADDAM HUSAYN APPOINTS MINISTERS, RCC ADVISERS

Ministers Decreed

JN261230 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Republican Decree No 427]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of article 58 of the provisional constitution, we decree the following:

1. 'Abd ar-Razzaq Qasim al-Hashimi shall be appointed minister of higher education and scientific research.
2. 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz ad-Din shall be appointed minister of education.

Written in Baghdad on 23 Ramadan 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 25 July 1981.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic

Advisers Named

JN261242 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of paragraph A of article 42 of the provisional constitution, the Revolution Command Council decided the following at its session of 26 July 1981:

1. Jasim Muhammad Khalaf and 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Majid shall be appointed advisers to the RCC.
2. This decision shall be published in the official gazette and shall be enforced from the time of issue.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic

INFORMATION MINISTER ON LEBANESE CEASE-FIRE

JN251833 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has stated that the cease-fire agreed upon between Israel and the Palestinians shows that the PLO is a principal political factor, and the most important one, in the Middle East dispute. Commenting on the cease-fire agreement which was supervised by the United States and which was reached yesterday after 12 days of fighting between the Palestinians in Lebanon and Israel, Abu 'Awdah said: The agreement has shown that any negotiations on a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East must include the PLO. He added that the cease-fire agreement might not be an opening for a just and comprehensive peace in light of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements.

It may be mentioned that Haig has stated that the cease-fire agreement will return the situation on the southern Lebanon border to what it was before the recent fighting. Abu 'Awdah said that Haig's statement means that Israel is the main beneficiary and will exploit the agreement to perpetuate the status quo in the occupied territories. Such a spirit, Abu 'Awdah added, does not indicate that the agreement will be an opening for a just and comprehensive peace.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS BOYCOTT OF U.S. GOODS

JN260805 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Amman--Representatives of popular organizations and professional associations met yesterday at the professional associations complex to follow up the decision by the professional associations calling for a popular boycott of U.S. goods in Jordan. The conferees discussed all proposals submitted for implementing the boycott. They also discussed the ideal way to propagate this call on the popular level and the possibilities of responding to it.

It has been decided to hold a subsequent and expanded meeting to discuss the working plan which will focus on holding meetings and contacts with all the popular sectors in order to proceed with implementing the boycott.

RELIGIOUS LEADER CALLS FOR USE OF OIL WEAPON

JN241320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Amman--His Majesty King Husayn met with and joined the sons of Al-Baq'ah camp in the Friday prayers held in the mosque of Imam 'Ali at the camp at noon today. His majesty and those praying listened to the Friday sermon delivered by Dr Shaykh Ahmad Hulayyil, director of sermons and guidance in the Ministry of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places.

The Friday preacher called on the Arab and Islamic states to achieve solidarity and rally potentials and efforts in order to confront the treacherous Israeli attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He called on the Arab states to use all their potential, including the oil weapon, in the battle for confronting the Zionist challenge directed against our nation.

He also called for unifying Arab action to rescue Jerusalem and the occupied territories and the bolster Palestinian rights. He referred to His Majesty King Husayn's statement in which he says: The land is ours and Jerusalem is ours; we shall not relinquish one iota of its pure soil. The Friday preacher denounced Zionism and those supporting it through bolstering Israel's aggression, intransigence and continued defiance of the Arab nation.

JOINT FORCES' UNIT STORMS AT-TAYYIBAH 27 JUL

JN271054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 27 Jul, (INA)--At dawn today a unit of the joint forces stormed the village of At-Tayyibah, in the border strip in southern Lebanon. At-Tayyibah is under the control of dissident officer Sa'd Haddad.

A military spokesman for the joint forces in the south said that the unit stormed the village and attacked a forward position, destroying it and inflicting casualties on all its occupants. The unit returned safely to base.

In another development, the INA correspondent in the south said that the joint forces fired a salvo of 16 rockets on Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun, in the border strip, at dawn today.

He said that Zionist warplanes made intensive flights over the southern areas. He added that Col Haj Musa, commander of the joint forces in southern Lebanon, has asked the joint forces' elements to abide by the cease-fire.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS 26 JUL

Israeli Overflights

NC261415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] At noon today Israeli aircraft overflew Sidon at a high altitude, drawing anti-aircraft fire. This is the first time Israeli planes have overflown Lebanon since the cease-fire last Friday.

Beirut Shelling

NC261804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpt] At about 1800 [1600 GMT] today armed positions on the outskirts of the western sector of Beirut began directing rocket, mortar and B-7 fire at the Al-Yasu'iyah, Al-Arz street, the empire, Al-Burj ad-Dabbas and commercial areas. The attackers also used handgrenades. Two 82-mm mortar shells fell on the residential quarter Inal-Barjawi. Other shells fell in the Al-Jamayzah area. Tension was still prevailing in these axes when this newscast was prepared.

Gunboat, Ground Operations

NC270545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0525 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Fear prevailed in the south when an Israeli gunboat shelled the area surrounding the Az-Zahrani oil refinery yesterday afternoon. Immediately afterward other Israeli gunboats were sighted opposite the coast between Tyre and Ad-Damur.

Later on reports said that Israeli vehicles and tanks entered the border in the western sector [of southern Lebanon] and took positions near the Al-Bayyadah-al-Jibbayl-Shama' triangle.

SARKIS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI CROWN PRINCE

NC241828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] This evening President Ilyas Sarkis received Saudi Ambassador Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who handed him a message from Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Following the meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: The message dealt with the continuous and many efforts and the silent and sincere endeavors which were conducted with the United States until we reached a cease-fire in the area between Israel and the Lebanese border, an area where there are some dissidents from the legitimate authority.

Ambassador ash-Sha'ir added: I discussed with his excellency the president the steps that should be taken immediately to stabilize and consolidate the cease-fire so that a calm atmosphere will be created in which we will be able to adopt further steps vis-a-vis the Lebanese issue as a whole. Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said that he will convey a similar message to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

PRIME MINISTER ASSESSES FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE RESULTS

NC261456 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made the following statement on the results of the Arab followup committee meeting:

[Begin recording] You know that the Arab followup committee has met again after an earlier meeting that was postponed in order to open a discussion of a specific issue and to complete a discussion of the Lebanese working paper that was submitted at the previous meeting. Yesterday, the Arab followup committee received from his excellency the president a letter that was handed to him, including a specific stand on dealings with Israel. This letter was accepted by the committee because it defined a stand that was considered to be positive. Subsequently, the committee began a discussion of all points of the Lebanese views. It will be necessary to complete a study of these points at a forthcoming meeting scheduled early in September. Naturally, some points were discussed and approved. The Arab ambassadors, representatives of the Arab countries participating in the followup committee, will begin work to prepare the atmosphere to initiate a political dialogue under its supervision.

The committee discussed the southern Lebanon issue. We briefed our Arab brothers on the grave dangers threatening southern Lebanon and the rest of Lebanon. We also briefed them on the tragedies caused by the latest Israeli aggression which we consider a new link, the bestiality of which surpassed all that we encountered in the past. We made clear to our Arab brothers our fear of the consequences if such tragedies continue and that they must adopt a unified stand to stave off these aggressions or to resolve the Lebanese issue or the major cause once and for all. I wish to point out that Lebanon has decided to ask the Arab League General Secretariat to extend invitations to convene an Arab summit as soon as possible.

[Question by unidentified journalist] Is the summit conference invited to discuss the southern Lebanon issue or the question in general?

[Answer] To discuss the situation resulting from the Israeli aggression and all relevant effects.

[Question] The citizens believed measures would be taken regarding roads and security.

[Answer] These affairs are being discussed at the side. I, personally, before this meeting, intended to follow up these issues and the opening of roads. In the past few days so many burdens deprived us of giving attention to and following up the opening of roads. But we will devote our attention to tackling this issue. I consider, as I said before, that opening the roads is opening the hearts of everyone.

[Question] Are the points that you have agreed upon political or security points?

[Answer] They are political points.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The statement issued refers to initiating a political dialogue. This requires preparations and the representatives of the Arab countries were entrusted with paving the way for it so that the Arab followup committee will be able to supervise this dialogue at the proper time.

[Several questions indistinct]

[Answer] The cease-fire is a separate issue from the topics discussed by the Arab followup committee. The cease-fire is a result of an oppressive Israeli aggression. The Security Council approved a request for a cease-fire. What is happening there has nothing to do with the work of the Arab followup committee. It is a separate issue.

[Question] [Words indistinct] about patronizing the dialogue?

[Answer] This issue is outlined in the Lebanese views submitted to the Arab followup committee. [end recording]

HADDAD CALLS ON SARKIS TO CONTROL 'ARAFAT

NC240925 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Major Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, has commented on two current subjects as follows:

First, saboteur No 1 Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated that he will lose nothing by his war against Israel. We, on our part, agree with Abu 'Ammar's view that the destruction that is taking place is Lebanon's loss and that the people who are being killed are Palestinian, Libyan, Pakistani, Korean, French and other mercenaries. As long as Abu 'Ammar accumulates money and stays away from danger, he is undoubtedly the winner. We do not blame him but we blame the members of gangs who have not yet realized that Abu 'Ammar is trading with their blood.

The second point is that Abu 'Ammar has tried to bestow a halo of grandeur on his role in the recent incidents. He has been bragging of waging a war against Israel singlehandedly and that his rockets, which fall in the wilderness and fields in the Galilee, have terrorized the Israeli people residing in the area and have probably forced them to migrate. The fact is that the contrary is true because most of Abu 'Ammar's positions and guns have been destroyed, not to mention the hundreds of his mercenaries who have been killed. Those who are still alive have been demoralized and their only concern is to protect themselves and plan to run away from the hell in the south. Meanwhile, Philip Habib, on the advice of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, has cut down Abu 'Ammar to his normal small size and has made him understand that without referring to President Sarkis, nobody would talk to him or listen to him. Thus, we see that Mr Begin has cut down Abu 'Ammar to size and made the world understand that he is still a foreign refugee on Lebanese territory and restored President Sarkis' prestige as president of the Lebanese Republic.

Major Haddad added: Therefore, it is the duty of President Sarkis to take advantage of his regained prestige and to address 'Arafat by ordering him firmly and resolutely to halt all his subversive activities in the south, to lay down his arms and to return to the camps as a refugee. President Sarkis should then deploy the Lebanese Army throughout the Lebanese territories, including the south. He should then ask the Arab and Arab-speaking states to share the refugees among themselves.

BEGIN REPORTS TO KNESSET GROUP ON CEASE-FIRE

TA271120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said the surveillance flights over Lebanon by the air force will continue. Mr Begin told the members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that Israel did not agree to stop these flights within the framework of the cease-fire agreement. He reported that the United States knows this.

Mr Begin said he hopes that the cease-fire will last for several weeks and perhaps several months because Israel wants calm on the Lebanese border. According to him, the IDF has dealt the terrorists a hard blow.

In the committee's meeting, MK Rabin said it is impossible to liquidate the terrorists or achieve political goals with the help of the air force. He emphasized that he favors the cease-fire but if the terrorists continue their anti-Israeli activities they should be fought continually.

BEGIN SAYS CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS UNACCEPTABLE

TA261605 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1558 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] If the cessation of firing in the north is violated by Ahmad Jibril's organization or any other, Israel will be unable to keep the agreement reached. This was stated today by Prime Minister Begin. Mr Begin said he nevertheless hopes that the United States will be able to solve this problem by political means. The prime minister said this in a meeting with two members of the U.S. Congress committee dealing with Middle East affairs. Political correspondent Gad Bekcer gives details on this:

[Begin recording] The prime minister expressed the hope today that the cease-fire agreement in the north will be kept but he mentioned that already at this early stage Ahmad Jibril's organization has announced that this agreement does not apply to it. If the violations by Ahmad Jibril's organization or any organization continue, the agreement will cease to exist and Israel will adopt all measures, including sharp ones, to restore quiet and safeguard the welfare of the northern settlements' citizens. The prime minister, who talked with two members of the congressional committee for Middle East affairs who came to Israel to meet him, added that he hopes the United States will be able to politically resolve the problem of violations. Mr Begin further said he believes that the misunderstandings prevailing between Washington and Jerusalem will be clarified in his meeting in early September with President Reagan. [end recording].

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON CEASE-FIRE, BEIRUT BOMBINGCease-Fire Explained

TA241317 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1220 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Here is the IDF newsroom. We have an official Israeli explanation of the agreement to the cease-fire on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Foreign Minister Mr Yitzhaq Shamir speaks over the phone with Yosi 'Abadi, who is here in the studio:

[Question] Good day, Mr Foreign Minister. Mr Foreign Minister, are you with us? We are trying to solve the technical problem. I hope the foreign minister is here on the line with us. Mr Shamir, can you hear us now?

[Answer] I hear so-so, not so well, but nevertheless I can hear.

[Question] I hope the quality will improve. Good day to you.

[Answer] Good day.

[Question] We are trying to understand the significance of the Cabinet decision. Is it a question here of a direct agreement with the terrorists?

[Answer] There is no question of any agreement with the terrorists, either direct or indirect. This agreement was achieved, obtained, in the direction of the Cabinet decision made last Tuesday when we authorized the U.S. President's envoy to make efforts to gain a cessation of the hostile activities on the border between Lebanon and Israel.

[Question] Why are the efforts for a cessation of the hostile activities not included in a definition of negotiations with the terrorists?

[Answer] There are no negotiations. We have not conducted negotiations nor has Mr Philip Habib conducted negotiations with the terrorists, as he reported to us.

[Question] If this is so, how can there be a guarantee that the terrorists will stop the hostile activities?

[Answer] The U.S. Government, or the U.S. President's special envoy, has guaranteed that this is indeed what will be. There will be no hostile activities, from today at 1330, on the Lebanon-Israel border.

[Question] Do we know any details about how Mr Habib achieved this agreement from the terrorists?

[Answer] We neither sought nor checked into it but that is the announcement that the U.S. President's envoy brought us and we are referring to that announcement by him.

[Question] If we learn that the U.S. envoy did indeed conduct indirect negotiations with the terrorists, does this not represent a negation as concerns this agreement?

[Answer] We are sure that he has not cheated us, that he did not tell us anything untrue. We rely on what he reported to us and [word indistinct].

[Question] This being so, is the agreement with the Government of Lebanon, or only with the United States?

[Answer] This is an agreement obtained by the envoy of the President of the United States. This is how it is to be understood and this is how it is to be accepted.

[Question] To what extent is this agreement, this cease-fire agreement, a basis for a relaxation in the tension in the northern area?

[Answer] We hope that this agreement will lead to a relaxation on the northern border between Israel and Lebanon.

[Question] What did he tell you, in the political sphere, after the cease-fire agreement?

[Answer] We think, in accordance with what we heard yesterday and today, that, if you mean the differences of opinion, the exchanges of words there have been between us and the United States, that we have reached a calming down and more understanding and the relations of understanding between us and the United States will improve and return to their permanent state, as they have been in the past.

[Question] Does this mean that the F-16's will be released in the next few days and arrive in Israel?

[Answer] I cannot speak for the U.S. Government but I assume that this is included in the general good relations between Israel and the United States.

[Question] We have no promise on this?

[Answer] I cannot speak about any promises.

[Question] Is Philip Habib now continuing with efforts to obtain a settlement for a longer term, that is, some sort of comprehensive settlement in the region of Israel's northern border, beyond the cease-fire agreement?

[Answer] Philip Habib, as you know, came here on a special mission, to settle the crisis over the missiles between Israel and Syria and he has not concluded that mission and so I assume that he will continue with it and, because he will continue his activity in the area, he will also see to it that his announcement as the representative of the U.S. Government will indeed turn into reality in the area.

['Abadi] Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much and a good Sabbath.

[Shamir] You are welcome.

Comments on Bombing

TA242022 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Interview of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in the television studio by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram and Yoram Ronen on 24 July--videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Ram] Mr Shamir, in retrospect, do you not think that the policy we adopted and the way we bombed Beirut ultimately turned out to be a disadvantage, whereas we had originally thought it would be advantageous?

[Shamir] We did not bomb Beirut. We bombed the general headquarters and the central commands of the terrorist organizations, located within the Palestinian district of Beirut.

[Ram] And we hit civilians.

[Shamir] One has to take into account a regrettable fact that in all wars civilians are hurt. It should be noted that it is only Israel that takes care, in its wars for survival, conducted in the most difficult conditions, to avoid hitting civilians; we have, indeed, even in this cruel war against the murderers' organizations [tried to prevent civilian casualties] after they had massively hit in populated centers. We have warned and said that this time we would not abstain from hitting bases and commands of terrorists even if they seek immunity within civilian centers. Moreover, one should also take into account that the same people who reside in the houses where their headquarters are located are people that are connected, in one way or another, with the activity of the Palestinian organizations.

[Ram] Who? The women, the children, the old people that were hit?

[Shamir] These are their relatives. I regret every casualty and am sorry about each person that has been killed, particularly when he is not directly connected to the murderers' organizations, but one must take into account this fact: These people know where they live; they know how dangerous it is for them because they live there and help the people who conduct a bloody war, which is cruel and murderous, against the State of Israel.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, did we--or the government--when it made the decision to bomb Beirut--or maybe it was the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs--take into account all the difficult moves that ensued, such as the serious reaction by the U.S. administration, Congress, U.S. public opinion?

[Shamir] I would like to correct you once again: We did not bomb Beirut; we bombed commands of terrorists that are located in a certain district in Beirut. Certainly, each action we have taken in the past and that we go on now occasionally prompts serious reaction by elements that do not feel what we feel, that are not in the same situation we are in, that do not live in our conditions. After all, for the United States and other countries in the world this is one of the small details in the overall view; for us it is a war for survival.

[Ram] Is there the danger that Israel would be a hostage held by the United States and might be forced to submit to pressure because it is so deeply dependent on the United States?

[Shamir] That largely depends on Israel, on its standing firm on its own views and on its understanding of the fabric of relations between the United States and Israel. There is between the United States and Israel an alliance, I would say a very deep friendship, founded on two things: both a moral commitment and shared values as well as on a fundamental identity of interests. The basic and substantial components of our relationship-- I am convinced--are the ones that will ultimately determine the nature of our relations and all those differences of opinion and misunderstandings which we have recently witnessed are merely a transient phenomenon that will pass.

IDF SOURCES SEE DISADVANTAGES IN CEASE-FIRE

TA260639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The government does not believe that the cease-fire will last, and security circles also think that the terrorists will take advantage of the cease-fire to reorganize, rearm and repair the installations hit by the IDF recently. There is no doubt, IDF sources are saying, that if and when this truce comes to an end, Israel will find itself faced with a situation not especially convenient. Here is our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal:

IDF sources are expressing disappointment at what they have called the halt to the impetus of the fight against the terrorists and not taking advantage of the success of the last few days after the attack on the infrastructure of the terrorist organizations in Beirut, the regional command headquarters and the traffic arteries in Lebanon. The goal of delivering a mortal blow to the infrastructure of the terrorists, who had begun to turn into a sort of regular army, was not achieved by the IDF, then, and all that is left for it to do and to await is how the affair of the August 1979 cease-fire will be repeated. The terrorists, who at that time were given a concentrated, vigorous blow by the IDF over the course of a week, asked for a cease-fire and put pressure on Israel via the United States and the United Nations. Israel granted the request and the terrorists took advantage of the breathing space they were given for reorganization, the bitter fruit of which was reaped by Israel over many months after that.

People in the IDF are saying that over the last few days the terrorists were close to collapse and it was only a matter of time before firing in southern Lebanon would also have been greatly weakened.

The general staff headquarters of the PLO and Jibril in Beirut were hit hard; many of the terrorist organizations' commanders were killed; over the last few weeks the terrorists lost more than 100 of their personnel; the regional command headquarters was destroyed and the IDF also reached the local command headquarters. Artillery pieces and ammunition stores were hit; the IDF crushed the terrorists' administrative and command infrastructure; communications with Beirut were weakened and supply difficulties and signs of breakdowns were noticeable. Now it is expected that within the next few days the terrorists will begin to repair the ruins, reorganize, equip themselves with better weapons--their supplies have not stopped--and it is already known that they have T-55 and T-54 tanks. They will fortify their positions, send ammunition in to them, improve their weapons systems, their communications systems, and draw conclusions about the events of the last few weeks.

The IDF will have to step up its intelligence efforts in order to stop the gap caused by the renewal of the terrorist activity which it regards as unavoidable.

NYERERE, OBOTE, MOI MEET IN NAIROBI 24 JUL

EA241951 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The presidents of Tanzania and Uganda, Dr Julius Nyerere and Dr Milton Obote, paid a 1-day official visit to Kenya at the invitation of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is also the current OAU chairman. The three heads of state met and discussed matters of mutual interest concerning their three countries in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality and reached complete understanding on bilateral and subregional, as well as global issues.

On Namibia the three leaders reiterated their support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. They also expressed concern about deteriorating situation in the Middle East and in particular the acceleration of the conflict in southern Lebanon.

The Tanzanian and Ugandan leaders expressed their appreciation for initiative taken by President Moi to solve in a peaceful manner the dispute between the two Western African states of Nigeria and Cameroon.

They agreed that similar regional meetings should be held regularly in a spirit of good-neighborliness and to promote subregional dialogues to ensure continued cooperation in this part of Africa. They further agreed that their next meeting be held in Dar es Salaam on a date to be agreed upon later.

Meanwhile President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania left for home at 1700 today after the tripartite talks with Ugandan President Milton Obote and His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi at State House, Nairobi.

PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY TO BEGIN OPERATING IN 1982

AB251342 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 25 Jul (AFP)--The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) will begin operating in 1982, Cheick Ousmane Diallo, its director general, stated at the end of the PANA Intergovernmental Council meeting in Dakar.

Mr Diallo, however, did not state the exact date the operations will begin, but this should take place after an extraordinary session of the Intergovernmental Council (January 1982) and a meeting of the council of African information ministers, both scheduled to take place in Dakar.

The PANA director general said that the Intergovernmental Council has adopted the agency's budget, which, according to him, provides for a general fund (as a repository for contribution of member states) and a rolling fund which will ensure the functioning of the agency and avoid any financial problems.

Mr Diallo also added that the council heard the report of the technical committee on PANA's proposed telecommunications network. Communication problems had been one of the elements holding back the establishment of PANA since 1963, he said. According to him, the council retained its principle that PANA should use an African line to distribute its information in Africa when operations begin.

The director general called on member countries to pay their contributions because information forms an integral part of the sovereignty of member countries. In his report on activities Mr Diallo announced that only 17 out of the 50 members had sent their contributions by 15 July.

Mr Lucio Lara (Angola) was reelected as the PANA Intergovernmental Council's chairman.

LIBYADEFENSE MEETING OIL EMBARGO CALL, WALKOUT REPORTED

LD241424 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The Libyan delegation to the emergency meeting of the Arab Defense Council withdrew from the meeting hall during yesterday's session in protest against the presence of a delegation representing the Sudanese regime, which is in alliance with the Egyptian regime. The presence of a delegation representing the Sudanese regime constitutes a dangerous violation of the Arab defense strategy. The Sudanese regime will pass Arab defense secrets to the Egyptian regime which will pass them on to the Zionist enemy.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liason called on the Arab countries to impose an oil embargo on the United States as a consequence to its aggressive stands and continued support for the Zionist enemy. In his speech, delivered yesterday evening at the Arab council meeting which started yesterday evening in Tunis, he stressed that the United States unconditionally supports the Zionist enemy and pointed out the need for putting pressure on the United States by all means, including the oil weapon, to force it to change its position, which is biased in favor of the Israelis. He also called on the Arab countries to deploy all capabilities to provide air and sea protection for Lebanon against the ferocious Israeli attacks. The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liason announced that the Jamahiriya is ready to place all its capabilities at the disposal of the Joint Arab Defense Council in this respect.

The Arab Defense Council ended its emergency meeting in the early hours of this morning in Tunis. The council issued a statement supporting Palestinian resistance and condemning the Zionist entity. The Joint Arab Defense Council comprises the foreign and defense ministers of Arab countries.

SOVIET VESSELS ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI ON VISIT 25 JUL

LD260904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Jul (JANA)--Two naval vessels of the Soviet fleet arrived at the Tripoli naval base yesterday morning on a visit to the port. The visit by the two Soviet patrol ships is the first visit by any naval units to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ports. The complements of the two patrol ships called on the chief of staff of the Libyan naval forces, on the commander of the Tripoli naval base and on the people's committee of the Tripoli municipality.

JANA INTERVIEWS SUDANESE OPPOSITION LEADER

LD261535 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] London, 26 Jul (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The leader of the Sudanese opposition, Husayn Zharif al-Hindi, affirmed that the Sudanese people has been launching repeated uprisings against the fascist regime in Sudan. These have escalated in the past year and spread to most parts of the country. The widespread strikes which included the rail workers, he said, paralysed the country. Various forms of oppression, terror, guns and tanks were used against the angry masses, who stood fast courageously. Mr Hindi added that the people were not intimidated and are still exerting every effort to bring the downfall of the regime.

Speaking with our correspondent in London Hindi said: "Sudan is governed by the security system which exercises every form of torture and oppression against the nationals. All the people in Sudan, workers, farmers, professionals and the intelligentsia, stand together against the regime."

The Sudanese opposition, including all its factions, he said, is unanimously agreed to support the popular revolution until the downfall of the treacherous Numayri regime. The Sudanese peoples are determined to persist in their endeavour in the face of all the oppression being exercised.

On the deteriorated economic situation in Sudan and Numayri's propagandist claim of the existence of development schemes, Hindi commented: "Sudan is bankrupt and has no credit to cover the costs of a single project. It is now dependent upon foreign loans and is incapable of increasing the payment installments of these loans. It is also failing to up date its debt timetable and the regime has no income whatsoever."

Hindi continued to say that there were no economic projects for the welfare of the people and that those projects which have been set up have only served a limited mercenary class with commissions and various bribes. He pointed out that even the projects which had been set up earlier had ceased to operate, such as Al-Juzirah project which was the biggest project in Africa. The quality of production here, he stressed, has deteriorated this year to a very low level.

Sudan has no resources it can export, Hindi continued, which has led to an incredible lowering of living standards. Markets are controlled by the monopolist merchant class which is extorting extremely high profits.

As far as health or educational services, Hindi said, these are nominal and not worth mentioning. "All claims to development schemes are nothing but lies. What there is are poverty, misery and deprivation. The Sudanese people cannot find the basic necessities of life."

Mr Hindi affirmed the depressing situation to be the same whether in the north or south of the country. The south is especially affected as hundreds are dying from famine and drought. He said the regime has banned the media from reporting on the miserable situation in the south.

On the Numayri regime's attempts to lift the Arab boycott imposed on Egypt and its call for efforts to be made to return Egypt to the Arab fold, he said Numayri should think in the first instance of returning Sudan to the Arab fold. He added: "How can Arab countries contemplate returning Egypt to the Arab fold when the regime there adheres to the Camp David accords, and when Egyptian territories are still occupied by Zionists? Furthermore, Egyptian and Sudanese territories are being used as military bases for colonialist powers."

"In fact the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes are inextricably linked to world imperialism, and are implementing colonialist schemes in the region."

"All conspiracies currently directed against the Arab nation are part of the Camp David scheme adopted by the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes."

"Returning to the Arab fold means a public denunciation of the Camp David accords. On the other hand, any other Arab country that attempts to support these two regimes in their current state will face immediate ostracism."

On the repercussions of the Egyptian-Sudanese alliance, Hindi said: "The alliance is a colonialist-Zionist conspiracy aimed at providing Israel with water from the River Nile."

UGANDASUNA INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER ON CHAD, SECURITY

JN251935 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Kampala, 25 Jul (SUNA)--Ugandan Vice President Paulo Muwanga has attributed the turbulent political situation in Chad to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of Libya whom he charged to being instrumental to creating troubles in various parts of the African Continent. In an exclusive interview with SUDAN NEWS AGENCY Muwanga said the political situation in Chad, I believe is caused by president Al-Qadhdhafi. I can only hope that president Al-Qadhdhafi would think it fit to contribute in future to the solution of African problems other than creating new ones, Muwanga said.

Vice President Paulo Muwanga has denied categorically reports quoting Red Cross sources that fierce fighting flared up at Arua and Yambe in the West Nile Province during the past three weeks. He also dismissed as groundless the already spreading rumours about the unification of different dissident groups under the commandship of Moses Ali.

The reports of fighting in West Nile Province are similar rumours to those the world community has been treated to...they have no foundation Muwanga said.

Muwanga affirmed that the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops has not harmed the security situation in Uganda. He indicated that following the departure of the last Tanzanian soldier at the end of past month, the security situation has not only continued to be peaceful but it has exploded the myth that without Tanzanian troops Ugandan National Liberation Army could not hold on its own.

He said Ugandan Army has received valuable assistance and he praised Sudan for its contribution in this regard and commended President Numayri for his deep concern over the issues affecting that security situation in Uganda. He quoted President Numayri words on the Ugandan security that as long as Uganda is peaceful with all its neighbours the fear of security situation in Uganda worsening withdrawal of the Tanzanian troops is more imaginary than true. [sentence as received]

MUWANGA ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF EX-AMIN SOLDIERS

EA242048 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The first batch of more than 1,400 ex-Amin soldiers, who were detained at Luzira prison, will be released tomorrow. This was announced today by the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, when he was addressing detainees at Luzira prison. The decision to release them was announced by President Milton Obote on 27 May during ceremonies to mark the first anniversary of his return from exile.

Mr Muwanga told the detainees that the government is not interested in keeping anyone in prison especially at this time when all Ugandans should join hands and rebuild the country.

He appealed to them to forget the past and join the ranks of law-abiding fellow Ugandans in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country's shattered economy. Amid applause, the vice president told the detainees that they would be given, among other things, 2,000 shillings each. He warned them not to join the bandits who are there to disrupt peace and unity in the country. He also advised them to work hard for themselves and forget the practice of divisionism.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICDACKO APPEALS TO FRANCE, U.S. IN INTERVIEW

AB241801 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Bangui, 24 Jul (AFP)--The CAR head of state, Mr David Dacko, expressed his trust in the loyalty of the national army, during an interview granted to AFP in Bangui on Friday. Without this trust, he stated, I would have never declared a state of siege in the CAR. This state of siege gives the National Assembly all powers in the maintenance of order, following the 14 July attack on a Bangui movie theater in which three people died and several dozens were wounded.

Mr Dacko pointed out that, a few days before the attack, CAR security forces had intercepted some documents indicating that an act of terrorism was being contrived outside Bangui. Mr Dacko did not state the origin of the documents. He, however, declared that Libya was training CAR dissidents on its soil, but refused to connect Tripoli with the 14 July attack and accused some neighboring countries of giving their moral, political and material support to opponents of his regime.

Libya assured me, during the last OAU summit in Nairobi, that it wished to renew good relations with the CAR and that it was stopping giving encouragement for subversion against us, Mr Dacko also said.

Referring to the presence of French troops in the CAR, the head of state pointed out that if the Central African people were consulted through a referendum on this issue, 90 percent of them would vote for maintaining the troops.

It is strange, Mr Dacko then exclaimed, that the French people are excited about the presence of French troops in our country, but they never make any mention of those stationed in Gabon, Ivory Coast, Senegal or Djibouti.

The president emphasized the social and humanitarian role being played by the French troops in the CAR, pointing out that they have revived the town of Bouar in the west of the country, where the greatest number of the contingent--800 troops--is stationed. Thanks to their presence, the commercial activity has been revived. But Mr David Dacko pointed out in particular that, in that region the French troops have embarked on a program of road and dike construction, which made it possible for the indigenes to embark on truck farming.

Mr David Dacko also stressed the training being provided by the cadres of the French troops to the Central African Army which he said was completely disorganized under Bokassa's rule.

On the CAR's economic situation, Mr Dacko made a firm appeal to the West, especially to France, who, according to him, remains our friend whatever the case. He also appealed to the United States to give assistance to the CAR as soon as possible. If our own friends, who contributed to the fall of Bokassa, can no longer help us, I cannot see why we should not ask for a hand from the devil.

On the internal political situation, the CAR head of state asserted that there was no need to question the democratization process engaged in since his coming to power. The CAR, he declared, is one of the rare African countries today where human rights are fully respected and where there is not even one political prisoner. If the 14 July attack has forced me to ban two parties and to suspend a third one, there are still half a dozen political organization in the CAR.

Who else can boast of such a situation on the African Continent, Mr Dacko asked. The CAR president then stated that contrary to some information, Mr Ange Patasse, the principal opponent presently living in the CAR, was free in his movements. It is now up to the people of the CAR to judge my actions, he concluded.

PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZES FRENCH PARTY'S ATTITUDE

AB240943 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Summary] Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga this morning gave a press conference during which he strongly criticized the French Socialist Party's attitude toward the present situation in the CAR. But first of all he talked about the CAR Government's observations following the 14 July criminal attack."

[Begin recording] I have observed, first of all, that there is now a vast campaign of denigration and destabilization against our country. "This campaign which is being maintained abroad has three objectives. The first is to destabilize the country's political situation in order to bring about a change of government. The second objective is to frighten the businessmen established in the CAR, especially the French businessmen." "It is significant that the authors of the attack chose 14 July--the French national day--and that the place where the crime was committed is Le Club cinema hall which is reserved for French people resident in Bangui."

The CAR people have unanimously condemned this odious act and support the energetic measures just introduced by the president of the republic and his government. "The aim of the enemies of the republic is to incite the French soldiers to make blunders which would result in their repatriation." The CAR people must resist this campaign at all costs by avoiding confrontations and refusing to allow themselves to be influenced by agitators. "The CAR Government will do everything to safeguard law and order, peace and security for all. It is because of the external threats facing our country that the government has asked for the maintenance of the French troops. The French troops must not and cannot intervene in our internal affairs." These troops are greatly appreciated by our people. "At Bouar, for example, the French soldiers have established some truck gardens which provide new employment opportunities and therefore help to reduce unemployment. The government calls on the people to redouble their vigilance and to watch the foreigners living in our country." These aliens must not take advantage of our tolerance to plunge our country into chaos.

"I think that the French Socialist Party acted precipitately." You will recall that when President Mitterrand included some communists in his government and the U.S. Government made some remarks expressing opposition to this, the French Government said this was interference in the internal affairs of France. "Similarly, the CAR Government is against all interference in our internal affairs." [end recording]

OPPOSITION WANTS DACKO DEPARTURE, NEW GOVERNMENT

AB251415 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Transitional Political Council (CPP), which groups the CAR opposition, feels that the solution to the crisis facing the CAR necessitates the departure of President David Dacko and the setting up of a national political council which will ensure the formation of a transitional national union government.

In a statement issued in Paris on Saturday, the CPP stresses that the mission of the French troops should center on training the National Army as well as defending the people and the CAR territory in time of an external aggression.

Without renouncing the principle of the withdrawal of these troops, the Transitional Political Council notes that the transitional national union government will begin negotiations on their withdrawal after the departure of Dacko, and it will ensure the security of both Central Africans and foreigners. The signatory opposition movements of the statement finally reaffirm their determination to, together and in unity, continue all activities likely to lead to the restoration of a true democracy and peace in the CAR.

These movements are: The Ubangi People's Patriotic Front-Workers Party (FPO-PT) of Dr Abel Goumba; the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) of Ange Patasse; Mr Pehoua's Independent Reflection and Political Action Grouping (GIRA) and Mr Maidou's Republican Progress Party (PR).

FRANCE DONATES MILITARY VEHICLES TO ARMED FORCES

AB241624 Paris AFP in French 1354 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Bangui, 24 Jul (AFP)--Radio Bangui announced on Friday that the French Embassy in the CAR has presented Gen Andre Kolingba, chief of general staff of the CAR Armed Forces, with a consignment of military vehicles, which constitute a gift from the French Ministry of Cooperation. This consignment comprises 6 liaison, reconnaissance and supporting vehicles as well as 20 Samo jeeps. The consignments have a value of 150 million CFA francs. In addition 30 new Samo's are under construction. Therefore, between September 1979 and July 1981 the French Government has delivered more than 200 vehicles to the various CAR forces as well as large consignments of tools and spare parts.

Taking into consideration the supply of transmission material [as received] clothing and various allowances, France has given the CAR Armed Forces 2 billion CFA francs worth of aid.

LIBERIAMINISTERS, DEPUTIES TO HOLD MILITARY RANK

AB241701 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] All cabinet ministers and their deputies are to be given military rank and commissioned, Defense Minister Albert Karpheh disclosed yesterday at a meeting with them at the Defense Ministry in Monrovia. Minister Karpheh said ministers will become majors while their deputies will obtain the rank of captain and that they will be required to wear military uniforms for the commissioning ceremony in Monrovia on Monday.

Questioned as to whether the ranks given the ministers and their deputies imply conscription into the army, Minister Karpheh said the issue will be dealt with later. Military (?uniforms) were, however, immediately issued out to the ministers and their deputies after the meeting. Meanwhile, the ministers are expected to begin military rehearsal at the Barclay Training Center at 1600 today in preparation for the commissioning ceremony.

MALISISSOKO QUESTIONS VALUE OF CEAO DEFENSE BLOC

AB251352 Paris AFP in French 1045 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Bamako, 25 Jul (AFP)--Col Filifing Sissoko, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, has expressed the view that the first thing to do within the framework of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) is to make the organization a viable economic entity before it can be structured to become a military bloc.

Colonel Sissoko, who made the statement in Bamako upon his return from Dakar, where he led the Malian delegation to the conference on the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) linking the CEAO member states along with Togo, pointed out that excellent work was achieved in Dakar. He acknowledged that an agreement was adopted and will be submitted to the heads of states. But he expressed reservations about the establishment of a defense pact or a military bloc in the subregion. This is premature, he explained.

According to Colonel Sissoko, who rather advocated a mutual defense and nonaggression agreement, the establishment of a pact would have extremely serious military and economic consequences, especially as it would imply the promotion of an arms sale market.

Colonel Sissoko believes that the creation of a defense pact would prompt the creation of similar pacts. The juxtaposition of military blocs will make us forget our economic problems in order to face those related to defense.

Currently, we must address our attention more particularly to economic development said Mr Sissoko, who added: The CEAO member states should agree to avoid the use of force to settle their differences. We must commit ourselves to mutual assistance in the event of an aggression against one of us. To this effect, we do not need to establish military pacts.

NIGERIASHAGARI CONTACTS AHIDJO ON COMPENSATION OFFER

AB242139 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has sent a letter to his Cameroonian counterpart, Alhaji Ahmadou Ahidjo, over his country's offer to pay compensations to the families of five Nigerian soldiers killed last May by Cameroon troops.

In the letter, President Shagari stated that in accepting Cameroon's offer and regrets over the killings, it took into consideration the historical, cultural and [words indistinct] the commitment to the ideals of the OAU and his desire to maintain peace between the two countries. In pursuance of these, President Shehu Shagari invited the Cameroon leader to pay an official visit to Nigeria. President Shehu Shagari also suggested the establishment of an arbitration panel comprising countries acceptable to both nations to look into the entire boundary question with a view to forestall further unrest.

UPPER VOLTA

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ANAD MEETING

AB251306 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Col Felix Tiemtarboum, the Upper Voltan foreign minister, returned to Ouagadougou this morning from Dakar. In the Senegalese capital, Minister Tiemtarboum participated in the ministerial meeting of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] composed of West African Economic Community [CEAO] countries and Togo.

During this mission, the Upper Voltan foreign minister was accompanied by Col Gabriel Susome Vorian, secretary general for national defense, and Comdr Karim Youssouf, private secretary at the army headquarters.

This afternoon, the minister of foreign affairs held a press conference in the ambassadorial hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which he took stock of his mission. Minister Tiemtarboum was interviewed by some of our colleagues--Philippe Sawadogo of Volta-Vision, Djeneba (Djesse) and Martin Kabore of the radio station.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, you have returned from a mission to Paris and Dakar. In Paris, you established the first official contacts between the Upper Voltan and the new French Government. With regard to this first point, can you tell us the outcome of the visit?

[Answer] Indeed we went to Paris to establish (?contacts) with French officials. Since 10 May, French political life has undergone a very important change and a new team has finally been installed to direct the affairs of the country. It seemed normal for me to go and greet the new authorities, inform them about our expectations, also acquaint myself with their intentions and learn how they will contribute to the development of our country, which is what we are most concerned about. France is an important partner in this regard. I can say that we held interesting talks, first of all, at the presidency of the republic, where I conferred with the president's advisor on African affairs. He made himself available and I came out with the impression that he knows our country very well. He also gave assurances that the French Government will (?support) our country's desire for a normal life, which implies both security and development. These are the issues which we discussed.

As for the minister of external affairs, he was about to leave for Ottawa with stopovers in several other European capitals to hold consultations on the important summit. We henceforth had just enough time to meet at the Elysee during the great reception given on the occasion of the 14 July National Day. However, we held interesting discussions. Once more we realized that French diplomacy has undergone a change concerning the nonaligned countries and the problems of the Third World so that the new government holds out hopes.

With regard to bilateral relations, we conferred with the minister delegate for cooperation and development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot. The talk, which was attended by my aides, lasted about 1 hour. I explained the problems facing Upper Volta, which the French administration is well aware of even though they form a new team.

Following the talks, the French officials seem to have understood the importance of our choices and the need to initiate actions aimed at resolving our current problems which might otherwise worsen if we fail to do so rapidly. In this regard, I was also satisfied over the way the French officials are tackling problems.

We clearly know that we need and we want to be trusted when we present a project. Even if our partners do not have the necessary means of helping us, we can refer to different partners. It must be noted that we maintain relations of cooperation with several countries. But we stress the need to understand that we are quite mature to know what we need, even though we have to cope with obstacles in the achievement of our goals.

I believe that the current change in France leaves room for hope; whether at the level of bilateral relations or within the framework of cooperation with the Third World, France demonstrates remarkable generosity. I think that there are grounds for hope and we need to fully cooperate with the new administration.

[Question] Mr Minister, we know that you later on went to Dakar to attend the ANAD meeting. What is the result of the deliberations? [another unidentified newsman] Mr Minister, I have another related question to ask. From experience, observers are somewhat distrustful about mutual assistance in defense matters. For instance, what would happen if two countries which have signed the agreement are engaged in a border dispute? What would be the position of the ANAD leaders?

[Answer] You want to know what would happen in the event of a conflict between two ANAD member countries. In the first place, such a conflict is unlikely as all signatory countries commit themselves not to engage in aggression against one another. In the second place, if such a situation did occur the other ANAD member countries would intervene to put an end to the conflict between the belligerents, as provided for by the agreement. I think that this is quite natural. Whether there exists an agreement or not, when two countries are at loggerheads, action is taken to put an end to their dispute. This is even more valid for two countries which have freely signed a nonaggression pact, for it would be pitiful for a country which has freely signed an agreement not to comply with the provisions of the agreement. This is a question of self-discipline. As the saying goes, prevention is better than a cure. I think that the agreement aims at checking aggression and conflicts between member states. However, I will repeat that if a conflict did break out, the other member countries would have the mission of separating the two belligerents.

[Question] Mr Minister, we are aware that some countries that have signed the ANAD have also signed defense agreements with certain foreign countries. It is not the case of Upper Volta? Have you examined this question?

[Question by second reporter] Mr Minister, still in this connection, can you explain the difference between a defense pact and a nonaggression agreement? The Malian representative at the Dakar meeting had expressed his reservation in the event of a defense pact, and the Senegalese minister later on said the ANAD was a nonaggression agreement and not a defense pact.

[Answer] I wish to answer your questions in turn. In the first place, you talked about the defense agreement linking certain ANAD signatories to foreign countries, which is not the case with Upper Volta. As I have pointed out, we have taken a lot of time--4 years--to come out with a draft adopted unanimously by all countries concerned. If it took us so much time, it is because we had to overcome certain difficulties, including the divergence concerning the concept of defense by member countries. Some states believe that they need some assistance to ensure their security and defense.

To this effect, they have signed accords with certain foreign countries. We have signed none, but I do not want to mention the names of the countries which have signed such agreements. This, however, poses problems to those who are not linked by treaty. In this regard, during previous talks certain countries refused to sign the agreement or at least to facilitate its advent as long as the previous agreements with foreign countries will not be revoked, because such agreements annoy the countries which have signed none.

On the other hand, some states have not signed the ECOWAS defense pact for the same reasons; that is some countries harbor foreign bases on their territory. Because of this, they do not offer sufficient guarantee that they will fully participate in the common tasks, or at least share the risks equitably. This is a setback for the readiness of the troops, as it would not be advisable to integrate my troops--for instance--with those of a country linked with an external force, for I am not sure that my military secrets will not be divulged. That is the reason given by some states to explain their reservations. But the ANAD provides for minimum integration, that is the setting up of a contingent from member states in the event of a conflict. This implies that there is a mutual understanding, otherwise secrets might be divulged. Some countries have thus refused to sign the ECOWAS defense pact. So, at the creation of that community, it was agreed that the pact will go into operation as soon as foreign troops pull out of member states. This approach virtually applies to the ANAD, as it does not yet provide for the integration of troops.

The difference between a defense pact and a defense agreement is that the defense pact implies greater responsibilities. When the high command of the integrated force needs troops from member states, they must send them. The accord, on the contrary, implies a commitment and we hope every party will live up to its commitment. To achieve efficient working of the agreement, a secretary general will be appointed, along with officers, to prepare for the mobilization of the troops [words indistinct]. To sum up my explanations, I will say that the presence of foreign bases poses problems for the full implementation of an agreement or a pact.